



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

PRC Excluded From List for Export Scrutiny

OW151315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will not put China-bound defense-related high technology under tighter export scrutiny, MITI officials said Thursday.

To this end, the ministry will abstain from putting China on a new list of communist-bloc countries to be subject to tighter export control under the new foreign trade control order which the ministry is currently revising, the officials said.

The ministry is negotiating with the Foreign Ministry and other ministries to seek their consent to its proposal. MITI wants to obtain their approval by the end of October, they said.

If MITI's proposal is approved, the new list will include 13 communist-bloc nations such as Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, North Korea, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

MITI had initially planned to include China in the list. However, China denounced Japan for inflicting damage on Chinese industrial modernization efforts by suspending, cancelling and delaying fulfilling export contracts with China.

Japanese failure to fulfill its contracts with China stemmed from concern caused by the disclosure on April 30 of illicit exports of sophisticated propeller-milling machines to Moscow by Toshiba Machine Co.

If the MITI's proposal is approved, those who violate COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] regulations by exporting embargoed high technologies to China will face a maximum three-year imprisonment against five years for violators who exported to the other 13 communist countries, the officials said.

COCOM is a Paris-based committee which oversees the flow of western defense-related technology to communist-bloc nations to ensure that the technologies will not be diverted towards upgrading military capabilities of communist countries.

Even before the illegal sales by Toshiba Machine became public knowledge, Japan had put China-bound sensitive technologies under easier export inspection than those bound for other communist countries.

The present foreign trade control order does not have a list of communist countries which have to be under COCOM-related export control.

Japan decided to target several communist countries for tighter export scrutiny following the recent passage of the revised foreign exchange and foreign trade control law.

North Korea

Meeting Marks Soviet Friendship Month

SK160530 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1300 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] A meeting was held at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the afternoon of 15 October to mark the opening of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Month on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the victory in the Great Socialist Revolution.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were respectfully placed in front of the hall.

The flags of our country and the Soviet Union were hung in the background of the front stage. Also hung there was a streamer reading "1917-87."

A slogan reading "Long live the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union" was hung in the hall.

Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Yi In-kyu, vice minister of foreign affairs; O Kil-pang, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Association; and other functionaries concerned were present at the meeting along with working people of the city.

Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country, staff members of the Soviet Embassy, and Soviet guests staying in our country were invited to the meeting.

At the meeting, Chairman Yi Mong-ho spoke first.

Saying that the Russian working class conquered the landlord and capitalist class through revolutionary violence 70 years ago and won victory in the socialist revolution, he said that the victory was an opportunity for a fundamental turn in the lives of the Russian people.

After noting the arduous but glorious path which the Soviet people have traversed under the banner of October since they won victory in the revolution, he said that today, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the Soviet people are winning great successes in many areas of socialist construction according to the program adopted at the 27th party congress. He went on to add: [Begin Yi recording] Today, by upholding the programmatic tasks which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song

put forth at the Sixth WPK Congress and at the First Session of the Eighth SPA and by following the wise leadership of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people are vigorously struggling to fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The most urgent national task facing our party and people is to achieve the reunification of the divided fatherland.

The largest stumbling block to the reunification of our country are the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and the maneuvers for two Koreas.

To hold on to South Korea forever as their colony and military base to oppose our Republic and other socialist countries, the U.S. imperialists have deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons there. They are drastically reinforcing the armed forces of aggression and intensifying war exercises.

Under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets are babbling about unification under the free democratic system and unification through victory over communism and moving forward along the road of North-South confrontation, war, and permanent national division.

If the tense situation on the Korean peninsula remains as it is today, a situation, in which another war will break out in Korea, will eventually develop and this will escalate into a global thermonuclear war and impose a great catastrophe on our nation and mankind.

The WPK and the government of the Republic are consistently making all sincere efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Our people's just struggle to remove the danger of nuclear war from the Korean peninsula, guarantee peace, and achieve the peaceful reunification of the fatherland is arousing active support and welcome among the fraternal Soviet people, socialist countries, and the peace-loving people of the world.

The CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people are fully supporting the constructive initiatives taken repeatedly by our party and the government of the Republic for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. They are demanding that U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea.

We are very happy over the fact that the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship is developing favorably with each passing day according to the spirit agreed upon between the leaders of the two countries. We are convinced that these friendly relations will further deepen and develop through the joint struggle against imperialism and for peace and victory of the cause of socialism and communism. [end recording]

Ambassador Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov spoke next.

He said that the October Socialist Revolution opened a new era to socialism from capitalism and a new era of global revolution, and vigorously awakened the working class and working people of the world to the struggle for class liberation and national liberation.

He noted the fact that the Soviet people have turned the country into a socialist power with powerful economy and nation-defending capabilities by repelling the continuing reactionary maneuvers of the class enemies at home and abroad trying to obliterate the precious fruit of the revolution and by waging arduous struggle following the war. He went on to add: [Begin Shubnikov recording in Russian fading into Korean translation by a Soviet translator] The visit to the Soviet Union a year ago by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and his meetings and talks with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have become an important opportunity in enriching our multisided (?relations) with new ingredients. [applause] [In an announcer-read 5-minute news report on this meeting carried on Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2300 GMT on 15 October the passage pertaining to this paragraph says: Mentioning the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Korea, he stressed that the meeting and talks with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the time of the 1986 Soviet visit by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, have become an important opportunity in strengthening our multisided ties and enriching their ingredients.]

The Soviet side is invariably extending (?positive) support [In the same Pyongyang radio report, this is rendered as "full support"] for the Korean people's struggle to create conditions to achieve the reunification of the fatherland and resume the dialogue (?which has been suspended) on the Korean peninsula due to the hampering maneuvers of the South Korean puppet regime. [applause]

This stand of the Soviet Union was confirmed again in the speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Comrade Shevardnadze at the UN General Assembly recently.

The Soviet people are supporting the initiative of the DPRK Government for the unilateral reduction of the KPA troops and other important measures of the Korean friends to create conditions for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

This mutual understanding and mutual support are a convincing proof of the solidness of the ties linking our peoples.

On this occasion of opening the friendship month, I would like to note the great experience in the cooperation between the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and other mass organizations of our two countries.

The mass organizations of our two countries have so far organized numerous political and cultural events on the days of celebrations in the lives of our two peoples and in the history of Soviet-Korea relations. At the same time, the social circles of the two countries have carried out profitable work to acquaint with each other's experiences in the communist and socialist construction of our two countries.

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October, I express my conviction that the events to be held this time on the month of friendship in the DPRK will contribute to strengthening our friendly ties and will once again prove the significance of invincible internationalism of the 1917 October event.

We would like to note the great success which modern Korea has won under the leadership of the WPK and its Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

Dear comrades: The Soviet people sincerely wish you even greater success in the socialist construction and in the struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

Long live the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! [applause]

Long live the immortal Soviet-Korean friendship! [applause] [end recording]

Guinea-Bissau Navy Captures ROK Boats

SK160438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—The Navy of Guinea-Bissau on September 24 captured two South Korean puppet fishing boats which illegally intruded into its territorial waters and were poaching there, and jailed their captains and deputy captains.

The captains and deputy captains tried to flee when they were apprehended by the Navy of Guinea-Bissau while poaching in other's territorial waters, and even put diesel oil on the fish they caught.

The Guinea-Bissau witnesses beat them, calling the South Korean puppets the most dastardly.

The Guinea-Bissau police held all of the fishermen incommunicado and confiscated the two boats and fishing tackle along with the fish caught.

The Guinea-Bissau side demands a fine of 800,000 dollars of the South Korean puppet clique.

Messages Exchanged Marking Anniversary

PRC Leaders' Greetings

SK160154 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has received a message from the PRC party and state leaders in reply to his message sent to them on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the PRC's national founding. The message reads:

Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK:

We express our wholehearted gratitude to you for sending us a congratulatory message and warmly congratulating us on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

We wish that the great Chinese-Korean friendship based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism will shine forever for thousands of years to come and that the Korean people will achieve new, continuous success in their socialist construction and in their struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the leadership of you and the WPK.

[Signed] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Li Xiannian, PRC president; and Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress of the PRC

[Dated] 6 October 1987, Beijing

Kim Il-song's Message

SK120944 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, sent reply messages to party and state leaders of many world nations who sent messages of greetings on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The recipients of the message sent from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are as follows: Comrade Mikhail Sergeievich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Andrey A. Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Comrade Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC president; Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the

Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress; Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and CSSR president; Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Cuba; Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Nguyen Thannh Binh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State; Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; Comrade Karoly Nemeth, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labor and president of the President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania; Kaysone Phommavihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR; Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, king of the Kingdom of Nepal; Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives; J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Wee Kim Wee, president of the Republic of Singapore; His Royal Highness Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; Phumipon Adunyadet, king of the Kingdom of Thailand; and General Mohammed Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

In his messages, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed deep thanks to them for the warm congratulations and best wishes extended to him on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

In his messages, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also noted that their high appraisal of the successes attained by our people in the socialist construction and support for our people's struggle for national reunification are great encouragement to our people and expressed his firm belief that the friendship and cooperative relations between our country and these countries will further expand and develop.

New PRC Ambassador Arrives 15 October
SK160452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT
16 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—Yun Yehzna, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, arrived here on October 15.

Commentary Scores Chon's Policy Address
SK150202 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2153 GMT 7 Oct 87

[NODONG SINMUN 8 October commentary: "The Dictator's Declaration of Repression"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan made a policy address at the plenary session of the National Assembly in connection with the presentation of next year's budget to the session. The address, which was read by the puppet prime minister, was full of phrases slandering the patriotic democratic forces of South Korea and us and reeked the sanguinary smell of fascism and war.

The address was a declaration of repression and a declaration of confrontation and war. That day, puppet Chon Tu-hwan, while talking about clean elections, clamored about thorough vigilance against the patriotic democratic forces, which aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification, mindful of their growing strength. He also threatened the moves that call for free, democratic elections devoid of the tyranny of dictatorship, saying that he will strictly deal with them as an illegal act which hinders fair elections. He branded the struggle of workers for the rights to existence and democracy as a factor which hinders economic development.

This reveals the real intention of traitor Chon Tu-hwan to obliterate all patriotic forces and political opposition forces, obstacles to the design to prolong the military fascist dictatorship, to fabricate the election of the DJP candidate by making the presidential election a scene where repression is rampant, and to more brutally suppress workers' labor movement.

The forces which are creating social chaos in South Korea, which are destroying an atmosphere for fair elections, which are threatening the stability of the people's living, and which are thus hampering economic development there are none other than the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring itself which is trying to maintain its remaining life with the treacherous dictatorial rule.

That such a ring is frantically wielding its knife of repression and fascism against the democratic forces, while babbling about fair and clean elections, is indeed shameless. Such an act can be committed only by those who have usurped power.

What we cannot overlook is that puppet Chon Tu-hwan clamored about someone's obstruction of the Olympics and perfect preparations to cope with it in terms of national defense and security. This tells us that the dictator, who has been rejected by the people, is attempting to justify his fascist repression, using us as an excuse, and that in the case his attempt to prolong the dictatorship does not work out as planned he will not hesitate not only to use military violence but also to wage a war adventure.

That the South Korean puppet Army has entered a security alert posture under the pretext of preventing possible social chaos on the occasion of the Chusok holidays means that the military circles are actually moving to get involved in politics. This can be proven by the fact alone that puppet Chon Tu-hwan has recently openly voiced such bellicose utterances as preparations for action and the like, while openly showing enmity toward the same nation, and that stooges, including bosses of the Anticommunist League, went so far as to talk about liberation of North.

The puppets are accelerating the maneuvers for military buildup together with the U.S. imperialists under the pretext of ensuring the Olympics. This is an open secret.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan, who has perpetrated knife wielding against the democratic forces and commotions of confrontation against us ever since he usurped power with bayonets, is now trying to resort to the fascist rule and war maneuvers until his last day of power.

It is the inherent nature of a dictator to frantically rave even on his deathbed. However, no matter how frantic he may be he cannot save his declining doom.

As long as such dictators as Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u stay in power in South Korea, neither social democratization nor peaceful reunification based on national unity can be expected.

The South Korean people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring which is trying to more viciously wage the repressive offensive against the democratic forces on the threshold of the upcoming elections in a bid to continuously maintain its power.

The road that the dictators should seek is only the road to the grave. The puppets should act discreetly.

South's Control of 'Offenders' Denounced
SK150639 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0546 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet Supreme Prosecutor's Office on October 12 issued an order to strictly control the "offenders" who refuse or obstruct the "referendum" on the revised constitution expected on October 27 and "arrest and investigate them all."

Hitting at it, *Nodong Sinmun* Thursday says in its signed commentary: The fascist clique decided to organize and operate "exclusive detective sections" at the "local prosecutor's offices" and "branch offices" and put frontline exclusive prosecutors on "emergency duty" after the public announcement of the date of "referendum."

This discloses the fascist scheme to suppress the South Korean people and strangle the democratic forces opposed to the stay of the military dictatorial group in power by taking advantage of the "referendum."

Now the Chun Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group is brandishing the sword at those people and democratic forces on the one hand and launching a base alms-giving offensive to win popular favor on the other. The repressive order of the puppet Supreme Prosecutor's Office is part of this double-edged tactics and a prelude to the repressive offensive to force the the upcoming "election" at the point of the bayonet.

Issuing the order, the puppet Supreme Prosecutor's Office painted it as a step to guarantee "a free and tranquil referendum." But this is a sophism to justify suppression.

Everyone can see that the fascist clique is going to abuse the "referendum" for their criminal scheme to stay in power.

South Korea

Government Seeks Direct Trade With PRC
SK160047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
16 Oct 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Trade-Industry Minister Na Ung-pae told the National Assembly yesterday that the government is seeking to establish direct trade with China, shifting from the indirect, triangular formula.

Trade with China, with which Korea has no diplomatic relations, has been conducted through Hong Kong, Singapore and Japan, the minister said, but he did not disclose the trade volume despite the request of lawmakers.

Minister Na said the need to expand trade with the communist neighbor is growing due to the intensifying protectionist moves by the United States, Japan and European countries.

Therefore, the government is now actively participating in various trade fairs in China, exploring possibilities of barter trade and promoting the exchange of important business representatives between the two countries, Na told the Assembly.

He said there is great prospect of expanding trade with China in view of the complementary nature of the industries of the two countries and geographical proximity. [passage omitted]

Japanese Trade Talks Begin 15 October
SK151309 Seoul YONHAP in English 1239 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—South Korea Thursday requested that Japan ease tariff and non-tariff restrictions on Korean export goods. Seoul called on Japan to take concrete steps to help reduce the growing trade imbalance between the two countries.

At the 20th Korea-Japan trade talks, which opened here in the day, delegates from Korea noted that their country registered a deficit of 5.4 billion U.S. dollars in trade with Japan last year and that the deficit for the first eight months of this year amounted to about 4 billion dollars.

The Korean delegation also asked for cooperation in transferring advanced scientific technologies.

The Japanese side called on Korea to try to protect Japan's intellectual property rights.

Referring to the Korean Government's efforts to diversify its import sources, Japan requested that Japanese goods not be discriminated against in the process.

The Korean delegation to the two-day talks is led by Yi Tong-ik, director general for international trade affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His Japanese counterpart is Kimio Fujita, director general for Asian affairs at the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Monthly Interviews Former KCIA Director
SK140900 Seoul SINTONG-A in Korean
1 Oct 87 pp 181-204

[Interview with former Korean Central Intelligence Agency [KCIA] Director Yi Hu-rak by Yi Chong-kak, reporter of the SINTONG-A department of TONG-A ILBO, at Yi Hu-rak's pottery factory in Kwangju, Kyonggi Province, over a 3-week period in August and September]

[Excerpts] Former Korean Central Intelligence Agency [KCIA] Director Yi Hu-rak, who has kept silent about the Kim Tae-chung abduction incident thus far, despite being known as the "person directly concerned" with the incident, has finally broken his silence.

Mr Yi Hu-rak revealed the entire story of the abduction incident by responding to Mr Kim Tae-chung's assertion in an article in the September issue of this monthly magazine. In the article subtitled, "Kim Tae-chung

Reveals the Abduction Incident; President Pak Chong-hui Offered Kim Tae-chung Vice Presidency," Mr Kim Tae-chung asserted that Mr Yi Hu-rak should "reveal the truth of the incident to the public."

Disclosing the truth last August, the first time in the 14 years since it occurred on 8 August 1973, Mr Yi Hu-rak first apologized, saying "because the incident took place while I was in office, I must apologize to Mr Kim Tae-chung and the people." [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi Chong-kak] In his article on the abduction carried in the September issue of the monthly magazine *Sintong-a*, Mr Kim Tae-chung stressed that Mr Yi Hu-rak, the person responsible for the incident, should openly reveal the whole story of the incident to lay to rest to the tragedy. What did you think of the article after reading it?

[Yi Hu-rak] In fact, I have often said that the time will come when the truth of the incident should be revealed. However, presently it is very difficult for me to tell the incident's entire story despite the fact that I know the inside story. This is because of my consideration for relations between the two countries, that is, the relations between South Korea and Japan. It is very tempting, but I cannot give all the details of the incident.

However, I read Mr Kim Tae-chung's article. In the article carried in *Sintong-a*, Mr Kim Tae-chung stated that the whole story of the incident will be finally revealed someday and asked, why has he [Mr Yi Hu-rak] kept silent. Anyway, today I will respond to your questions on the incident because I believe I must clarify this incident for the position of President Pak Chong-hui, not for my own position.

First, in his article, Mr Kim Tae-chung stated that he came close to being killed five times during the Pak Chong-hui regime. This is a preposterous allegation, ignorant of the personal character of President Pak Chong-hui. President Pak Chong-hui never had any intention of killing his political rivals, let alone Mr Kim Tae-chung. This was his genuine spirit.

[Reporter's observation] At this point, Mr Yi Hu-rak suddenly became louder and excited. Mr Yi Hu-rak seemed to misunderstand Mr Kim Tae-chung's remarks that he came close to being killed five times in his life as meaning that President Pak Chong-hui was involved in each of the five occasions. Mr Kim Tae-chung's insistence that he came close to being killed five times in his life refers to his escape from Mokpo Prison at the time of the North Korean communist troops occupation of the city of Mokpo during the Korean war, his traffic accident while on a stumping tour in 1971 for election as a national assemblyman, the incident in which he was kidnapped from Tokyo in September 1973, and the death sentence imposed on him by a military court in 1980.

[Yi Hu-rak] For example, Mr Kim Tae-chung's allegation that the Pak Chong-hui regime caused a traffic accident in a bid to kill him during his election campaign for the National Assembly in 1971 is indeed preposterous and egregious. At the time I was working at the KCIA, the core organ of intelligence. I was also very surprised to hear that news. However, later, I heard that it was nothing but a traffic incident that had occurred by chance.

I believe that not only Mr Kim Tae-chung, but also his entourage and the citizens who were on the spot must have judged that it was not an incident designed to kill him, but a simple traffic accident. It seems very presumptuous to me, but I firmly believe Mr Kim Tae-chung himself knows that it was a simple traffic accident. Nevertheless, he tries to pretend it was a murderous plot designed by the Pak Chong-hui regime. To this, I...

[Reporter Yi] Do you mean that Mr Kim Tae-chung's insistence is some sort of political maneuver?

[Yi Hu-rak] It is very difficult for me to put it into words my views regarding the traffic accident. I am afraid that my remarks on the incident may be misinterpreted by Mr Kim Tae-chung. Recently, I read a book written by an aide of Mr Kim Tae-chung. I remember that in the book, the aide insisted that the traffic incident was simply an accident. Anyway, the truth is to be revealed. If Mr Kim Tae-chung continuously insists in the future that the traffic accident was a plot to kill him, I do not believe he is a Catholic.

[Reporter Yi] After the incident, Mr Kim Tae-chung announced that it was a plot to kill him. At the time the authorities did not refute his announcement. Why?

[Yi Hu-rak] I have no idea at all whether the authorities refuted the announcement or not, or whether Mr Kim Tae-chung said that or not. Anyway, I firmly believe that the incident was an ordinary traffic accident. His entourage should know that. The people who were on the scene should also know that well. I do not care whether the people believe my statements or not. The truth will be revealed someday. [passage omitted]

Concerning the so-called abduction, I know the inside facts of the incident. However, I have so far kept silent on this, because I was not in a position to talk about it. Over the past 14 years, reporters have written many articles on the incident, but, for the most part, the articles were fiction. They were far from the truth. In other words, he [referring to Mr Kim Tae-chung] has insisted that the incident was not an abduction, but a plot to kill him. However, as far as I know, the incident was an abduction case, not a plot to kill him. The insistence that the Pak Chong-hui regime attempted to kill him, to chop his body into pieces, and to wrap the

pieces up at a hotel is inconceivable and hardly understandable. How can people kill a man and chop the body into pieces in a hotel? It is impossible. As far as I know, the plan was to kidnap him at the hotel, not to kill him.

[Reporter Yi] Do you mean that the knapsacks, ropes, and magazines that were prepared at the hotel were not for use in killing him, but for use in kidnapping him?

[Yi Hu-rak] I believe that whatever preparations were made on the spot were for use in kidnapping Mr Kim Tae-chung, not for use in killing him. If they had been preparing to kill him, there would have been different preparations.

[Reporter Yi] You have said that what has been reported thus far in connection with the abduction incident is "fiction." Which part do you think is most "fictional"?

[Yi Hu-rak] Mr Kim Tae-chung has insisted that he came near to being killed on the boat, that he was rescued thanks to some Americans, and that an airplane was flying over the boat. All of this is groundless. There was no airplane at all. If an airplane had flown over the boat to rescue Mr Kim Tae-chung with the knowledge that he was on it and that his fate was approaching death, the airplane would not have allowed the continued passage of the boat. In other words, it should have sent a warning signal to the boat or should have taken pertinent steps to block the passage of the boat.

Again, as far as I know, the entire aim of the incident was to kidnap Mr Kim Tae-chung, not to kill him or to drop him into the sea. Mr Kim Tae-chung also insisted that he was bound and came near to being thrown into the sea from the boat. At the time, I investigated this and confirmed that his account was groundless.

[Reporter Yi] Mr Kim Tae-chung stated that he avoided being thrown into the sea at the very moment an airplane appeared over the area.

[Yi Hu-rak] Supposing an airplane was flying over the boat at that time, why did it not seize the boat or take pertinent actions to rescue Mr Kim Tae-chung? Based on common sense, it is inconceivable that an airplane would fly off without taking any action against the boat on which a murderous plot was being perpetrated. Supposing the boat had carried out the plot to kill Mr Kim Tae-chung, the airplane would not have flown off from the area unless it was a sightseeing plane.

If those on the boat had concocted the plot of killing Mr Kim Tae-chung, the U.S. should have informed me, as I was then the director of the KCIA. I received no report from the U.S. at that time. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi] Do you not think that, discovering the sudden appearance of an airplane in the area, the agents on the boat gave up their plot to throw Mr Kim Tae-chung into the sea, sensing that its appearance was the expression of a U.S. warning against the plot?

[Yi Hu-rak] I do not think that the U.S. ordered the boat not to kill him. Let me tell you again that as far as I know, there was no plan to kill him on the boat. The allegation that the plan to kill Mr Kim Tae-chung was canceled due to the sudden appearance of an airplane over the boat indeed sounds ridiculous to me. We had no plan whatsoever to kill him.

Supposing we had a plan to kill him, why did the airplane fly off after circling over the boat? It is common sense that an airplane of any country does not allow a foreign boat that has committed a criminal act in its territorial waters to leave without a check and search.

[Reporter Yi] Then, was there any possibility that a certain airplane was, by chance, flying over the boat for some operation at that time?

[Yi Hu-rak] I do not know that an airplane was, by chance, flying in the area. This is not a matter that I need to talk about. What I meant is that there was definitely no such airplane flying to stop the plot to kill him.

[Reporter Yi] Do you, Mr Director, mean that as far as you know, Mr Kim Tae-chung was not tied onboard with ropes or were his hands and feet tied to something heavy?

[Yi Hu-rak] I do not know. If that was true, it was to kidnap him, not to kill him. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi] According to previously published articles on the abduction, the plan to kidnap or kill him, whichever it was, was leaked to the United States.

[Yi Hu-rak] If it was leaked to the United States, was it after Mr Kim Tae-chung had disappeared?

[Reporter Yi] Some articles say that the United States had known beforehand.

[Yi Hu-rak] I do not know about it. We had never planned to kill Mr Kim Tae-chung. If the United States detected a plot to kill Mr Kim Tae-chung as soon as he disappeared, they surely would have contacted us, would they not? It seems to me that amid speculation, the United States was not able to estimate what was happening. If it received any information or if it had doubts about something, it would have given me some warning or told me that we should not kill him. Do you not think so?

[Reporter Yi] Some KCIA agents possibly leaked this information to the United States in advance because the it is our closest ally. Is that possible?

[Yi Hu-rak] I believe that there was little time for this information to be leaked to the United States.

[Reporter Yi] According to certain data, an officer on active duty—a KCIA agent—leaked this information to Ambassador Yi Ho, because it was of real magnitude. As a result, he was replaced.

[Yi Hu-rak] That may be so. If someone leaked the information, surely the United States must have said that we should not carry out the plan or they must have contacted us. Do you not think so? Is it not a matter of common sense? Such a statement makes no sense. If that were true, the U.S. ambassador or a U.S. CIA team would have immediately called on me, saying that they heard it was not true or asking me not to proceed with such a plan. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi] During his testimony to the U.S. House of Representatives, Mr (Leonard), the then director of the Korean Affairs Department of the U.S. Department of State, said: There were many informers for the United States in Korean Government offices. They notified the United States in detail from the very beginning of the planning. What do you think of that?

[Yi Hu-rak] I do not know about it.

[Reporter Yi] Then, isn't it logical that the United States knew in advance and saved Mr Kim Tae-chung by flying an airplane in the area?

[Yi Hu-rak] If they knew it in advance, would they do nothing about it? If they did nothing about it, it would be a dereliction of their duties, would it not?

[Reporter Yi] They might have known the details through messages. Therefore, can you suppose that they may have had no reason to contact the director of the KCIA.

[Yi Hu-rak] I do not think so. What? I don't believe it. If (Leonard's) statement is true, or moreover, if they knew the plan in detail from the very beginning of the planning, why did the United States keep silent?

[Reporter Yi] Even if the United States knew the plan in advance, could it have checked implementation of the plan like that, disregarding the position of another country? Is it not to be regarded as interfering in the internal affairs of another country?

[Yi Hu-rak] It must have been a matter of grave consequence. Even if the United States had had such a plan in mind, it would have been dissuaded from implementing it by those who insisted that it would involve the United States in an important international problem.

[Reporter Yi] At that time, Japan's justice minister was reported as saying that on the evening of 8 August he had already been informed by the world's major powers that it must be an act committed by the ROK and that the major powers pressured the ROK not to kill him.

[Yi Hu-rak] That evening? If it was that evening, they might have sensed who did it, but they could not have known the particulars. At that time it was not clear whether he had disappeared or anything else. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi] Then when did you meet the then U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Habib?

[Yi Hu-rak] I met him when Mr Kim Tae-chung returned and was staying at home.

[Reporter Yi] Since it was a shocking case of abducting the former opposition party presidential candidate who was well known at home and abroad, he must have been tracking the details of the case, was he not sending reports and receiving instructions?

[Yi Hu-rak] He must have made working-level reports. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi] It is almost an established fact that, in this case, President Pak directly issued an order for you to abduct Mr Kim.

[Yi Hu-rak] President Pak did not issue any such order. He did not know anything about it. In fact I reported to the president that this case had taken place, whereupon he scolded me. President Pak did not issue the order.

[Reporter Yi] The case occurred at around 1300 on 8 August. When did you first report to President Pak? Was it on the evening of 8 August? Please try to remember.

[Yi Hu-rak] I remember having reported to him immediately after it was reported in the ROK newspapers.

[Reporter Yi] Do you mean it was after the ROK, not the Japanese, newspapers reported it?

[Yi Hu-rak] It may have been almost at the same time when the newspapers reported it there and here. Anyhow, I reported it after the ROK morning newspapers reported it. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi] Did you report it at Chongwadae?

[Yi Hu-rak] Yes, I did.

[Reporter Yi] Did you go there alone?

[Yi Hu-rak] Yes, I did.

[Reporter Yi] There is a report concerning this case—*Hungmak*, page 240, by Yi To-hyong—that when this case, which occurred on 8 August, was first reported to President Pak, he called both Yi Hu-rak, director of the KCIA and Pak Chong-kyu, director general of Presidential Security Force, at the same time and yelled, "Which of you did this? Get lost, I do not want to see you."

[Yi Hu-rak] This is the first time I have heard that.

[Reporter Yi] Had President Pak been informed of the case before you reported it?

[Yi Hu-rak] No, never. I have no idea whether he had read a newspaper or not. Anyhow, he did not know the particulars. The newspaper report that day concerned Mr Kim's disappearance and there was no mention of an abduction.

[Reporter Yi] What did President Pak say when you reported it to him?

[Yi Hu-rak] ...[ellipsis as published]

[Reporter Yi] President Pak had a straightforward character. Did he frown right away?

[Yi Hu-rak] Yes, he frowned.

[Reporter Yi] What did he say, frowning?

[Yi Hu-rak] He only said, "Why did it happen?"

[Reporter Yi] Director Yi, didn't you even briefly explain the abduction incident then?

[Yi Hu-rak] Explanation? I had talked often before that North-South dialogue met difficulties because of this man...

[Reporter Yi] Did President Pak Chong-hui get angry about the incident?

[Yi Hu-rak] Yes, he got angry.

[Reporter Yi] Do you mean he got very angry?

[Yi Hu-rak] No, he was vexed about the incident because it was very shocking.

[Reporter Yi] How long did your report to President Pak last?

[Yi Hu-rak] It didn't last long. I left soon after I completed my report.

[Reporter Yi] Didn't you perceive any indication that the secretary of political affairs at Chongwadae or the channel from the Ministry of Culture and Public Information had reported the incident to the president before you did?

[Yi Hu-rak] No.

[Reporter Yi] It is somewhat unusual or almost incomprehensible that President Pak was unaware of the incident until you reported it, isn't it? It is natural that when Japanese newspapers in Tokyo reported the incident, this should be reported to the president through the channel of the ROK Embassy in Tokyo, isn't it?

[Yi Hu-rak] I think Japanese newspapers reported the incident as a simple missing-persons case at first. At that time, no one knew what happened, I guess. This was, I presume, why the Americans did not inform me of any information on the incident right after it took place. At that time, Japanese newspapers could not make a definite judgment on whether Mr Kim Tae-chung concealed himself intentionally or was forcibly kidnapped. However, it was later that Japanese papers reported that Mr Kim Tae-chung had been kidnapped.

[Reporter's observation] It was already known that President Pak's power was enormous. Nevertheless, how could an individual wage such a shocking plot independently without reporting it to the president beforehand? This is very doubtful.

[Yi Hu-rak] There was no instruction issued by President Pak Chong-hui in connection with the kidnapping incident. I can make an oath before God. While you reporters meet many people during your coverage of the news and read many news articles, you may suspect that President Pak was involved in the incident. However, again I can make an oath before God that President Pak never issued any instruction.

Of course, there were some figures in the ruling party camp at that time who, complaining of Mr Kim Tae-chung's "reckless activities," urged the authorities to bring him abroad. However, President Pak Chong-hui never instructed me to bring Mr Kim Tae-chung or kidnap him.

[Reporter Yi] Now, what about Mr Kim Chong-pil? Did you ever consult with him about the incident?

[Yi Hu-rak] No.

[Reporter Yi] However, Mr Kim Chong-pil was prime minister at the time. So, I think you could have and should have discussed it with him, even formally or unofficial, don't you?

[Yi Hu-rak] No, I had never talked to him even though he was prime minister then. However, after Mr Kim Chong-pil returned from visiting Tokyo as an envoy of apology for the incident, I told him. Anyway, I am sorry to trouble you for the incident.

[Reporter Yi] In a meeting with the editor in chief of Japan's *Mainichi Shimbun* held in Seoul on 12 March 1980, Mr Kim Chong-pil said, "Mr Yi Hu-rak informed the U.S. CIA of the abduction plan in advance and made the United States save Kim Tae-chung." Would you comment on this?

[Yi Hu-rak] Listen carefully. JP [Kim Chong-pil] thought that was based upon fictional stories. Based upon circulating fictional stories, he thought that I mapped out a plan and made Americans save Kim Tae-chung. But this is not true. I want to read the newspaper article on his remarks. However, I do not blame him. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi] You said: President Pak Chong-hui had never given an instruction on the abduction. Neither Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil nor Chief Presidential Security Guard Pak Chong-kyu was not involved in this incident. Then, who did it?

[Yi Hu-rak]

[Reporter's observation] He, who had readily answered my questions, kept silent on this.

President Pak Chong-hui's only reference to the Kim Tae-chung abduction incident is contained in the column "The Kim Tae-chung Abduction Incident Which I Investigated," written by U.S. columnist Jack Anderson after a meeting with President Pak Chong-hui in Chongwadae and which was carried by approximately 200 newspapers in various countries on 7 December, 1974.

President Pak Chong-hui said to Anderson, "I swear to God that I was not involved in this dirty incident." Anderson's article was written in such a way as to hint that President Pak Chong-hui himself was not involved in this incident and that it was committed solely by Mr Yi Hu-rak.

Examining his remarks carefully, I also had the impression that even though President Pak Chong-hui gave an instruction on the abduction, Mr Yi Hu-rak, as a faithful of the Pak Chong-hui cult would tend to do, is trying to take the blame for President Pak Chong-hui. Dead men tell no tales. However, Mr Yi Hu-rak again said conclusively that President Pak Chong-hui was not involved in this incident.

[Yi Hu-rak] This will be the same if this incident will be written later in history. It is really true.

[Reporter's observation] In the meantime, Mr Kim Tae-chung gave an interesting interview to Japan's *Asahi Shimbun* in the summer of 1983 to mark the 10th anniversary of his abduction, which was carried in the newspaper's 4 August edition. The interview said:

"[*Asahi Shimbun*] After the 26 October incident [when President Pak Chong-hui was assassinated by the then KCIA Director Kim Chae-kyu], a person involved in the abduction incident is said to have confessed the truth of the abduction incident to Mr Kim Tae-chung and repented. A weekly magazine writes that you said that Mr Yi Hu-rak confessed.

"[Kim Tae-chung] That is not correct. Mr Yi Hu-rak himself did not do so. He delivered his words through another person. This intermediary is trusted by both of us. It was some time in March or April of 1980.

"[*Asahi Shimbun*] What did Yi Hu-rak say?

"[Kim Tae-chung] Mr Yi Hu-rak said: In the spring of 1973, 3 or 4 months before the abduction incident, President Pak Chong-hui summoned Mr Yi Hu-rak and ordered him to 'kill Kim Tae-chung.' When Mr Yi Hu-rak delayed the execution of his order, he again ordered Mr Yi Hu-rak to kill Kim Tae-chung, saying that he also talked this over with Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil. After confessing this, he said, 'It was I who abducted you. It is also I who rescued you.' Rescuing me may mean that he had taken a certain measure to stop carrying out the plan to kill me."

[Reporter's observation] Mr Kim Tae-chung repeated the same remarks in his interview with *Sintong-a*, which was carried in its September edition.

[Reporter Yi] What do you think of this *Asahi Shimbun* article?

[Yi Hu-rak] I met Mr Choe Yong-kun, but I did not send him to Mr Kim Tae-chung. I met him because he visited me. I do not know whether Mr Kim Tae-chung sent him to me. I met him and talked with him. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi] Then, do you mean that you had never sent Mr Choe Yong-kun to Mr Kim Tae-chung, that President Pak Chong-hui did not order you to execute Mr Kim Tae-chung, and that President Pak Chong-hui did not say that Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil had consented to the plan?

[Yi Hu-rak] Definitely not. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi] Have you recently met Mr Choe Yong-kun?

[Yi Hu-rak] Yes, I have. He visited me.

[Reporter's observation] Mr Choe Yong-kun and Yi Hu-rak come from the same province—South Kyongsang Province. He was a lawmaker in the fifth and sixth National Assembly. It is known that he has been close to Mr Kim Tae-chung since the Democratic Party era. He is currently chairman of the board of directors of the Human Rights Association, a Tonggyo-dong faction organization.

Let us ask him what activities and remarks by Mr Kim Tae-chung, who, since yusin, had been waging an anti-yusin struggle overseas, were considered harmful to national interests and which ultimately led to this incident.

[Reporter Yi] Specifically what activities of Mr Kim Tae-chung were considered so harmful?

[Yi Hu-rak] I say this not based on the assumption that I abducted him. Listen carefully. When I met Kim Il-song on 24 May 1972, he said that there are many people in the South who have different plans for unification. I was really shocked at this. I acutely felt that our weak point was the variety of views uttered on unification. Later, after testifying frankly at the National Assembly on what Kim Il-song had talked about, I said that we must make very careful remarks about unification. However, when he was organizing the so-called National Council To Accelerate Democratization in Korea, Mr Kim Tae-chung delivered speeches across the United States. Not all of the audience were democratic figures. Some of them were very dangerous figures. He formed such an organization in Canada and Japan. It was also learned that he would form such an organization in Europe. Some even talked about establishing a government in exile.

Frankly speaking, I was crazy about North-South dialogue at that time. Risking my life, I went to Pyongyang. With a desire to prevent war and to gradually probe for ways for unification, I only thought of how to realize unification.

At that time—I think it is—at that time, in Vietnam, the talks between South Vietnam and the Ho Chi-minh forces ultimately became tripartite talks among these two parties and the Viet Cong. North Korea's instruction to those in Los Angeles and Japan repeatedly called for actively participating in or expressing interest in this organization [the National Council To Accelerate Democratization in Korea]. I also received intelligence information that such an instruction was being sent to many anti-Korea newspapers. As a person involved in North-South dialogue, I thought: the formation of a government in exile is out of the question. It was really possible that if things went wrong, Kim Il-song might propose holding tripartite talks among him, Pak Chong-hui, and a democratic figure residing overseas. This is because every time I held talks with them, the North rascals very often said that there was a different view on unification in the South.

This posed a dilemma for me. I worried: If things go this way, it will be difficult to hold North-South dialogue. Establishing a worldwide organization overseas—whatever organization—and carrying out anti-Korea and antigovernment activities will not help dialogue. Even though I hope that such an organization will be not established, if a government in exile is established, what

will become of the country? Considering this, many people think that we must bring him home, even though it is morally wrong. I think that the abduction took place because of this.

[Reporter's observation] At this point, his voice was trembling and sounded sorrowful even though his visit to Pyongyang and his unimaginable boldness and strategy had surprised us. This may be because too many years have passed.

[Reporter Yi] Then didn't you overestimate Mr Kim Tae-chung's activities and organization overseas at that time? When we observe the situation at that time objectively, Mr Kim Tae-chung's organization lacked proper organization.

[Yi Hu-rak] We received an intelligence report.

[Reporter Yi] Isn't an intelligence report often exaggerated?

[Yi Hu-rak] There may have been some exaggeration. Anyway I read the report. I may have overestimated a little. When one is too intent on something, one tends to give too much importance to a matter of lesser importance. I was absorbed in North-South dialogue then, and was working hard so that the South could take an advantageous position over the North. That is why I cared about our weak points. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi] Was the fact that Mr Kim Tae-chung advocated a confederal republic system at that time also the reason why he was abducted?

[Yi Hu-rak] I was shocked when I heard Mr Kim Tae-chung mentioned a confederal republic system after Kim Il-song had advocated a confederal republic system on 23 June that year when somebody like a general secretary of Czechoslovak Communist Party visited Pyongyang. Of course, I do not intend to criticize Mr Kim Tae-chung, since he advocated a confederal republic system as a reunification theory based on his philosophy. However, he should not have used the term confederal republic system. I was so shocked that I almost fainted. I thought that North-South dialogue would no longer be possible. He must have mentioned it when he came to Japan, or immediately before his visit to Japan. Even now I shudder when I hear that term. I just cannot help it.

[Reporter Yi] A confederal system and a mass economic theory is a debatable theory; and you took it that seriously, didn't you? People can advocate various kinds of debatable theory.

[Yi Hu-rak] But anyone in my position, anyone in the kind of institution I served, would not have felt undisturbed.

[Reporter Yi] No matter how shocking it might be, how could one dare to do it in the face of the enormous impact it could have caused—the degradation of the dignity of the country, diplomatic friction, and the shock caused to the people?

[Yi Hu-rak] Other people may be able to say that easily; however, someone in charge of national security affairs should think of the worst case. I thought it was a matter of crucial importance.

[Reporter Yi] Don't you think that Mr Kim Tae-chung had to wage an antidictatorship struggle because the Pak Chong-hui regime became a dictatorial system for lifetime power? Mr Kim Tae-chung might not have acted like that without such an undemocratic factor of the Pak regime, don't you think?

[Yi Hu-rak] He may say so, and he is right.

[Reporter Yi] If you had chosen a way to negotiate with Mr Kim Tae-chung, asking him not to advocate such a reunification theory, the abduction case might not have happened, don't you think?

[Yi Hu-rak] The people of our agency advised Mr Kim Tae-chung not to advocate such a reunification theory, and they urged him several times to return to the ROK, assuring him of his safety after his return home.

[Reporter Yi] If Mr Kim Tae-chung's reunification theory was a problem, was there any correlation between the Yusin system—the lifetime power system of the Pak regime—and North-South dialogue?

[Yi Hu-rak] When North-South dialogue began, it had nothing to do with the Yusin system.

[Reporter Yi] Then please tell me in detail.

[Yi Hu-rak] That is not something I can tell you now. When North-South dialogue began, we did not even dream of Yusin. In the course of the dialogue, I thought it disadvantageous that we have various kinds of reunification plans in the South. Therefore, I told President Pak that North-South dialogue was very difficult under the system we had then, and that by forming a national council for reunification, we should present one reunification plan to put forward to the North and tell them it was our only reunification proposal. I told President Pak that only by doing so could we carry on the dialogue. Of course, other factors came to be involved later in the course of making the yusin constitution; but our objective at that time was to carry on the dialogue by forming the National Council for Reunification. We initiated that idea because we thought it was the best idea. We did not initiate the North-South dialogue to bring about yusin, as some people say.

[Reporter Yi] To speak correctly, when did you propose the yusin plan to President Pak Chong-hui? The October yusin was declared on 17 October, only approximately 3 months after the 4 July joint statement was issued. Was it around that time when the joint statement was issued?

[Yi Hu-rak] It was in September.

[Reporter Yi] Was it early September?

[Yi Hu-rak] It was late August.

[Reporter Yi] Was it approximately 2 months before yusin?

[Yi Hu-rak] It was less than two months.

[Reporter Yi] Did you discuss it with President Pak from its inception? Did you say to him that the Constitution must be revised in such a way as to organize the National Conference for Unification, for certain reasons?

[Yi Hu-rak] At first, President Pak did not say anything. Ten or 15 days later, Presidential Secretary Kim Song-chin, accompanied by Mr Yu Hyok-in, came to me. They asked what I had talked about. I again explained. I know that from that time, work had begun to devise the framework of the plan. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi] Where did the *Yonggumho*, the boat [which brought Kim Tae-chung home] land? Some say it came through Ulsan and others say it did through Tongnae [a district of Pusan]?

[Yi Hu-rak] Wasn't it through Pusan?

[Reporter Yi] On 11 August when the *Yonggumho* was landing, a naval unit or some other coastal defense unit checked this ship, didn't it?

[Yi Hu-rak] Even though they possibly checked this ship, they probably did not know what it was.

[Reporter Yi] Was the *Yonggumho* sent to bring Mr Kim Tae-chung home, not to kill him?

[Yi Hu-rak] I think so. [passage omitted]

[Reporter's observation] After the *Yonggumho* landed near Pusan on 11 August and after Mr Kim Tae-chung "recuperated" for two days at a "safe house," he returned home at around 1000 on 13 August.

[Reporter Yi] Why did they keep him from going home for no fewer than three days after the boat landed?

[Yi Hu-rak] I think that they tried to send him home after allowing him to recuperate. They seemed to have felt it somewhat odd to send him home immediately.

They seemed to have pondered how to send him home. They seemed to feel it odd to send him home on 12 October. Therefore, they did so on 13 October.

[Reporter Yi] Isn't it you, Director Yi, who decided that Mr Kim Tae-chung would give a news conference with domestic and foreign reporters after he returned home?

[Yi Hu-rak] What happened to Mr Kim Tae-chung was the focus of attention at that time. Therefore, it seemed that the fact that Mr Kim Tae-chung had returned home must be made known. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi] A certain book writes: The reason why you, Director Yi, committed the abduction incident is that you did it to show your loyalty to President Pak because you were connected to the Yun Pil-yong incident.

[Yi Hu-rak] I also read that article. However, Americans made remarks to that effect.

[Reporter Yi] What sort of relations with President Pak do you think you would have maintained if the abduction incident did not take place? You served for three years as director of the KCIA. Couldn't you have stayed longer or have been assigned to a more important post if the incident did not take place?

[Yi Hu-rak] I don't know. It was a matter for the president to decide on. How could I know? [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi] Have you ever thought of clarifying the abduction incident after the 26 October incident?

[Yi Hu-rak] I have never thought of clarifying the abduction incident. Mr Kim Tae-chung also did not think that I would clarify the abduction incident, right? [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi] Let's leave aside the relations between Mr Kim Tae-chung and Director Yi. What will you say to the people?

[Yi Hu-rak] I have been troubled because I could not disclose what I know. However, because this incident took place during my term as director of the KCIA, I feel very sorry for Mr Kim Tae-chung morally. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Yi] Mr Kim Tae-chung recently revealed for the first time that in March, 1973, right after Yusin, through a certain LDP lawmaker, President Pak proposed appointing Mr Kim Tae-chung as vice president and chairman of the North-South Coordinating Committee if he were to return home.

[Yi Hu-rak] Frankly speaking, I have no desire to comment on this. This is because that kind of thing could not happen. As director of the KCIA, I was close to President

Pak Chong-hui. I knew what was discussed when President Pak Chong-hui met the Japanese. President Pak had no reason to ask Mr Kim Tae-chung to come home, promising to appoint him as vice president, which was not stipulated in the Constitution, or to appoint him as chairman of the North-South Coordinating Committee in place of me, who was serving as its chairman. Did President Pak say so in order to replace me? Mr Kim Tae-chung himself knows this very well. Mr Kim Tae-chung said that to arouse his interest, the Japanese said this, not President Pak Chong-hui. Then why did he say such things to the media? If I were he, I would not have done so.

[Reporter Yi] In his article, Mr Kim Tae-chung said that he would not retaliate against those involved in the abduction incident and that if democratization is realized, he will be the first to prevent political retaliation. What do you think of it?

[Yi Hu-rak] I am not interested in retaliation. If they retaliate against me and if I did something meriting retaliation, they will retaliate against me. However, I was concerned about the country. He was, too. But in different ways. Things went as they did because I was concerned about the country.

[Reporter Yi] Has Mr Kim Tae-chung, by any chance, proposed reconciliation with you or something similar to this?

[Yi Hu-rak] No, he has not. Anyway, I said everything I can say. I do not wish to clarify anymore.

[Reporter's observation] As a matter of fact, he did not agree to give an interview. When we first met to discuss this interview, he asked us to give him some time. It seems that he could not readily give an interview because he knew very well that his remarks could cause international diplomatic conflicts and could exert influence upon Mr Kim Tae-chung, who is a subject of discussion as a presidential candidate and that he could be criticized by public opinion.

However, he made up his mind to give an interview to *Sintong-a* and opened up a week later. However, after he opened up, he again demanded that the further interview be postponed to a later date. The intermediary also sent us a message, proposing postponement of the interview to a later date, while saying that he could not resist those close to him who were trying to dissuade him. After many twists and turns, he agreed to continue the interview.

[Reporter Yi] You have been resting for more than 7 years since the 17 May incident. Do you have any plan to resume political activities, while engaging in party activities?

[Yi Hu-rak] I have to think about it, but this interview threatens to ruin me.

[Reporter Yi] How do you get along with Mr Kim Chong-pil? In the early 1980's, you were not on good terms with him. You were denouncing each other. He expelled you from the Democratic Republican Party.

[Yi Hu-rak] I frequently meet him. I also met him a few days ago. With his excellency [Pak Chong-hui] gone, we have to be on good terms with each other. Don't you think so?

[Reporter's observation] He gave evidence of a really powerful memory in giving an interview for approximately 15 hours over 3 days without notes at hand. He was born in 1924. He is 64 years old in our terms.

[Reporter Yi] Isn't it time to write a memoir?

[Yi Hu-rak] I do not think it is time to do so. I would like to live 30 years more.

[Reporter Yi] At around the time when the Democratic Republican Party was noisy because of the "Purification" drive, you gave an interview attacking JP [Kim Chong-pil]. At the time you gave that interview you had no notes at hand. Do you memorize what you are going to talk about or do you just speak off the cuff?

[Yi Hu-rak] How can I forget the incident? It has been a regrettable thing throughout my life. I may forget other things but not this.

[Reporter Yi] If you, Director Yi, chose to become involved in the opposition party, instead of the inner circle of the Pak regime, what would have become of you? Could you be the president of an opposition party, being the boss of a certain faction?

[Yi Hu-rak] (He laughed.) I do not know.

[Reporter's observation] When we asked who he respected most among politicians, he said, "President Pak Chong-hui!" raising the pitch of his voice.

[Reporter Yi] Who else?

[Yi Hu-rak] I have never thought of other politicians but him.

[Reporter Yi] What about politicians of other countries?

[Yi Hu-rak] I do not know of any other politician but President Pak. He was tenacious in pursuit of his goals. He may have committed mistakes. However, he was tenacious in pursuit of his goals of keeping people from starving and of removing thatched-roof houses. I cannot find tenacity of this nature in politicians of other countries. He also had plans for political democratization. However, he planned to realize democratization after making people rich. He chose a different course. He may look like a dictator. However, in nature, he was a true democrat.

[Reporter's observation] Fourteen full years have passed since the Kim Tae-chung abduction incident took place. Korea will soon mark the emergence of the Sixth Republic. After five prime ministers have come and gone during this time, Japan will soon mark the emergence of a new regime. The inside story of the incident which Mr Yi Hu-rak disclosed at this juncture, 14 years after the incident, was very different from what the "very victim" of the incident, the mass media, and other people have reported. Which version is more correct is to be seen when more time has passed. We only hope that Mr Yi Hu-rak's testimony will serve as an opportunity for mutual understanding and reconciliation, not an obstacle to democracy.

Lawmakers Question Ministers on Policies

SK160052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
16 Oct 87 pp 1, 4

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Chong In-yong said yesterday the government will stabilize commodity prices by adjusting the money supply and stabilizing foreign exchange rates.

A comprehensive plan to fight inflation includes lowering oil prices and electricity charges, said Chong, concurrently minister of economic planning.

In testifying before the National Assembly in a plenary session, Chong said the government will encourage businesses to absorb cost increases by improving productivity.

This year, wholesale prices will increase 2 percent as projected, the deputy prime minister said.

But the increase in consumer prices is expected to surpass the target of 3 percent, he said.

The government, he said, will expand supplies of agricultural products, whose production was affected by typhoons and floods last summer, to stabilize their prices.

It will also intensify its supervision of real estate and service sectors.

Minister of Finance Sagong Il said the government is not considering lowering interest rates at the moment.

There are signs of real estate speculation in some areas.

Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol said the government is not considering additional measures to help farmers repay outstanding debts of 4.2 trillion won.

The government, he said, arranged loans with low interest rates for farmers amounting to 1 trillion won so that they could replace their high interest-bearing loans with the new loans.

Farmers, he said, benefit 250 billion won annually from the loans and the reduction of interest rates for other loans.

Deputy Prime Minister Chong added additional support by the government for farmers would mean an increase in taxes.

Eight lawmakers took the floor to ask questions about the stability of commodity prices, infiltration by radical leftists into economic organizations and U.S. pressure on Korea to open its domestic market wider.

The questions also concerned the problem of farmer's outstanding debts and unequal distribution of incomes.

Rep. O Han-ku of the ruling Democratic Justice Party asked what wage level must be maintained if the Korean economy is to remain competitive in the world market.

"How does the government plan to stabilize commodity prices when inflation has already surpassed the year-end target?" he asked.

Rep. Yi Chae-kun of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party urged the government to levy heavy taxes on unearned income.

The budget for next year must be slashed by a large margin because it is bloated in anticipation of elections, Yi said.

Rep. Hwang Tae-pong of the minor Korea National Party asked if the government is considering lowering interest rates to help alleviate the financial burden on businesses.

He also urged the government to reduce taxes for the middle and lower classes and simplify the tax system.

As of the end of August, Rep. Song Yong-sik of the DJP said, quasi-taxes imposed on the nation's industries represented 1.08 percent of their total turnover.

Drastic improvements are needed for these quasi-taxes, 41.8 percent of which were collected against the will of the companies involved, he said.

Rep. Cho Chong-ik of the RDP maintained the United States is indiscreetly pressuring Korea to open up its market, and asked how the government responds to this pressure.

He also asked the government to probe a rumor that Japanese speculators are conspiring with Korean real estate agents to invest in property here.

"How does the government plan to curb the growth of the population in Seoul's metropolitan areas?" Rep. Sin Kyong-sul of the New Korea Democratic Party asked.

He also urged the government to develop ports in preparation for trade with China.

Rep. Kim Tong-uk of the RDP demanded the government readjust business conglomerates to improve the nation's "warped economic structure" and disband their fraternity, the Federation of Korean Industries.

Such semi-official economic research groups as the Korea Development Institute and the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology must be dissolved, he said.

He also demanded that the government clarify rumors about the involvement of people in powerful positions in the Yongsin Mutual Savings and Finance Co. scandal.

Rep. Choe Yong-tok of the DJP called on the government to curb the concentration of population in urban areas and promote balanced development.

RDP Caucus To Discuss Single Candidacy
SK160112 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
16 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party is to hold a caucus of its lawmakers Monday to discuss the issue of fielding a single presidential candidate.

The RDP lawmakers' meeting is to be held at the request of 36 junior party lawmakers who called on party president Kim Yong-sam and adviser Kim Tae-chung to attend the plenum, said party spokesman Kim Tae-chung.

After a meeting of the party's leading officeholders, the spokesman said floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu will formally ask adviser Kim Tae-chung to attend the plenum.

Some RDP lawmakers have recently demanded that neither Kim run for president and that the two agree on fielding a single opposition candidate between themselves.

Spokesman Kim said that in-depth and wide-ranging opinions will be exchanged on the single candidacy at Monday's plenum.

In an unrelated move, the spokesman said the RDP will actively participate in and back the sign-in drive calling for formation of a neutral cabinet to manage the elections. The signature drive is sponsored by the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution and the Council of Colleges in Seoul.

Editorial on Candidacy Issue

SK151259 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
15 Oct 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Track of Political Party-Oriented Politics—the RDP Pell-Mell Looks Shameful"]

[Text] We wanted to believe that a report on a dual presidential candidacy was misinformed or distorted. However, it was true. Additionally, its content raises so important a problem that we can hardly turn away from or detour around it. In this case, we consider the terms "impartiality" or "fair neutrality" nothing but synonyms for indifference or evasion of responsibility to discern right from wrong.

Everyone is well aware that the function of the main opposition party appears crippled due to competition between RDP President Kim Yong-sam and adviser Kim Tae-chung over the presidential candidacy and that whether a convention to nominate the single candidate, scheduled for 27 October, will be held is not clear. Under the situation, it was learned that adviser Kim laid down a so-called proposal for a "dual candidacy without party nomination"—a suggestion that he and President Kim Yong-sam both run for the presidency without party nomination. In response to this suggestion, President Kim's side was reported to have immediately rejected it, stating that "running for the presidency without the party's nomination means the disintegration of the party" and the "people will laugh at the suggestion."

Speaking frankly, this is a development of the situation where common sense, to say nothing of principle, is turned topsy-turvy amid astonishment and disappointment, and is an exchange of blows. To interpret adviser Kim's remarks with goodwill—they may be a heartfelt expression to prevent the party from being split and undermined based on his judgment of the situation in which the "four-candidate race is becoming most feasible."

Yet public opinion calling for at least fielding a single opposition candidate has not completely waned though it is disgusted by the recent moves within the opposition party. Some people seem to regard this request as a way to defeat the ruling party candidate. However, in reality the request cannot be so simply interpreted as it is extremely natural common sense that as long as there is a party sharing a great role in handling state affairs in the era of democratization, it must nominate a single candidate, not two. Also, nominating a single party candidate conforms to the principle of political party-oriented politics.

Modern democratic politics cannot but be political party-oriented politics, and a political party is the principal organization charged with the task of embodying responsible politics. The people launch a regime in which they place their hopes by voting for a party which they trust. Under the presidential constitutional system, public

elections proceed on the basis of political parties, and a political party which has won victory fulfills its political responsibility by realizing its commitments to the people through its policies after the elections. Meanwhile, if a certain figure regards a political party as nominal and dispensable and tries to take power by mobilizing his supporters—this will result in finding it difficult to avoid the impression that in the sight of objective public opinion, it is similar to a premodern factional practice—a result which may be counter to his original intention.

Furthermore, politicians do not necessarily restrain themselves from cherishing optimism in seeking power. However, under the present circumstances we are worried about whether the two Kims of the major opposition party will be reduced to a "common ruin amid self-confidence." By this we mean that it is difficult to rule out the possibility of the people construing the idea of running for the presidency without the party's nomination, despite the two Kim's membership, as proceeding from their inability to take power. And finally the people might turn their backs on them. In addition, the ominous memory of 1980 may be refreshed and haunt the people. Proceeding from their misgivings about the internal feud within the RDP, some people reportedly have advised the two Kims to delicately go their separate ways, form their parties, organize necessary coalitions, and once again refer to the question of single candidacy shortly before the election. Of course, we have no intention of deeply involving ourselves in this idea.

However, we believe that, regardless of what reason is employed, we must rigorously warn against deviating from the track of political party-oriented politics—incomprehensible no matter what the case. Moreover, this act of the opposition leaders, who confidently claim that they have led the movement for democratization, is a grave mistake for themselves, their supporters, and the people. We hope that at this very moment, which is still not late, they will use the latest stir as an opportunity for mutual self-reflection.

Kim Tae-chung Strengthens Own Faction
SK160106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
16 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung is revamping his faction, amid heated competition with his rival, Kim Yong-sam, for the opposition candidacy for president.

The move is in preparation for forming a political party, political observers forecast.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, announced his candidacy for the December presidential election last Saturday. Kim Tae-chung, permanent adviser to the main opposition RDP, will formally declare his candidacy soon.

The association, "Minkwon-hoe," plans to create 45 branches across the country by the end of this month. A meeting of branch heads is slated for today.

The group is recruiting incumbent and former lawmakers. Four former legislators of the splinter Democratic Korea Party joined the association yesterday.

It is also seeking to admit about 10 incumbent lawmakers of the minor opposition New Korea Democratic Party and independent lawmakers and three independent lawmakers who left the NKDP recently; They are Reps. Kim Ok-son, Kim Han-su and Hwang Pyong-u.

The association is similar to a political party in scale and personnel composition. It has recruited former government officials and retired generals.

Earlier this week, Kim Tae-chung named Choe Un-sang, former Korean ambassador to Jamaica, as special secretary for diplomatic affairs. Retired Maj. Gen Chong Ung was appointed special secretary for security affairs.

A senior member of the association denied that Kim Tae-chung is forming a separate political party.

He said it is impossible for Kim Tae-chung to leave the RDP to create his own party. Kim Tae-chung joined the RDP in August, after being granted amnesty and having his civil rights restored in July.

Kim Yong-sam's faction is also recruiting former government officials, retired generals and lawyers.

Tuesday's proposal by Kim Tae-chung that he and Kim Yong-sam both run for president without party nomination brought an instant reaction from Kim Yong-sam's faction.

Flatly rejecting the proposal, Kim Yong-sam said the RDP will hold a national convention and nominate its presidential candidate "without fail, under any circumstances."

He accused Kim Tae-chung of seeking to dissolve the RDP at a time when "the people are demanding that the opposition field a single candidate to put an end to military rule."

Kim Tae-chung said neither of the two Kims should try to win the party's nomination unilaterally. "The RDP should stand neutral and help party president Kim Yong-sam and me. This would be the best way to prevent the party from being split," he said.

Kim Tae-chung's faction strongly opposes Kim Yong-sam's push for a nominating convention on Oct. 27, demanding that 36 local party chapters be organized before the convention.

The two Kims have each insisted the other should conceded the nomination.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party has nominated its president, No Tae-u, as its candidate.

Kim Chong-pil, prime minister under Pak Chong-hui and president of the now-defunct Democratic Republic Party, is certain to enter the presidential race. The inaugural convention for the New Democratic Republican Party he is organizing will be Oct. 30.

Burma

Report on End of People's Assembly Session

BK151427 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued for the 4th day today at 1000 in the People's Assembly Conference Hall, Rangoon. The Assembly ended successfully in the afternoon after the reports submitted to the People's Assembly were put on record following replies to discussions on the reports by authorities concerned and the Elections Commission was formed.

It was attended by 484 assemblymen headed by U San Yu, president and chairman of the State Council.

Today's session was presided over by U Mya Pe, alternate chairman and representative from Sagaing Division's Kalewa constituency, while U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The chairman first announced that of the 489 eligible assemblymen 484 were present, constituting 98.98% attendance. He announced the validity of the meeting and declared it open.

As the meeting began, eight questions raised by the assemblymen were answered by Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of finance and planning; Major General Myint Lwin, minister of construction; U Than Nyunt, minister of agriculture and forests; Thura U Saw Pru, minister of transport and communications; U Sein Tun, minister of energy; and U Ohn Kyaw, minister of labor and social welfare.

Next, U Sein Lwin, secretary of the State Council, replied to the points raised by assemblymen during their discussions on the report of the State Council. The chairman then announced the report of the State Council had been put on record with the approval of the People's Assembly.

U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister, replied to discussions by the assemblymen on the report of the Council of Ministers and the chairman announced that the report had been put on record with the approval of the People's Assembly.

U Tin Aung Hein, chairman of the Council of People's Justices, replied to assemblymen's discussions of the report of the Council of People's Justices. The meeting was adjourned briefly after the chairman announced that the report had been put on record with the approval of the People's Assembly.

When the meeting resumed, U Myint Maung, chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys, replied to discussions by assemblymen on the report of the Council of People's Attorneys. The chairman then announced that the report had been put on record with the approval of the People's Assembly.

Next, U Aung Khin, member of the Council of People's Inspectors, replied to discussions by assemblymen on the report of the Council of People's Inspectors. The chairman announced that the report had been put on record with the approval of the People's Assembly.

U Hla Kyaw Aung, secretary of the Elections Commission, replied to assemblymen's discussions on the report of the Elections Commission. The chairman then announced that the report had been put on record with the approval of the People's Assembly.

Next, U Sein Lwin, secretary of the State Council, submitted the matter on the formation of the Elections Commission for the election of People's Assembly and various levels of People's Councils. The chairman then announced that the Elections Commission had been formed with U (Aye Ohn), member of the Public Service Board, as chairman with the approval of the People's Assembly and that the tenure of the commission will last until a new commission is formed.

The meeting ended successfully at 1330 after the chairman signed the resolutions of the fifth meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Official Comments on UN Vote on Cambodia

BK151619 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1333 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct. 15 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia urged Vietnam to take heed of the increased support of the world community for the Coalition Government of Kampuchea (CGDK) at the 42nd United Nations General Assembly.

Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan said Thursday Malaysia was extremely satisfied with the outcome of the voting on the draft resolution on Kampuchea at the assembly.

Malaysia received the results of the voting, which showed 117 in favour of the resolution, 21 against and 16 abstentions, he added.

Dr Abdullah Fadzil said the increased support came from African and Latin American countries namely Barbados, Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau.

He said the General Assembly's decision underlined very clearly that the world would neither forget nor tolerate the continuing Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and that the so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) continued to be summarily rejected by the international community.

He said the CGDK under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk remained the accepted vehicle for a political solution in Kampuchea.

"All attempts by Vietnam to throw a smoke screen over the principal issues involved did not work," he added.

He said ASEAN stood firmly committed towards pressing for Vietnam's withdrawal in the context of an overall comprehensive political solution for peace in Vietnam. [as received]

Paper Deplores 'Violation' of Territory

BK151355 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay
9 Oct 87 P 10

[Editorial: "Respect Regional Sovereignty For Peace"]

[Text] The Singapore Government has admitted and apologized for the intrusion by 4 of its military personnel who entered a riverine region in south Johor without permission. We hail the Singapore Government's admission of the intrusion and as reported, those military personnel involved in the act are currently being punished for violating a standing military order. With the admission, it is then clear who those unidentified uniformed personnel in the armed assault vessel were and who was responsible for the intrusion into a riverine region of Johor State. We fervently hope that such an incident will not recur because it could touch off several untoward possibilities between two neighboring nations which all along have existed in peace.

It is also insufficient only to extend an apology without giving any concrete guarantee that such an incident will not recur. In this aspect, we are forced to refer such an incident to the Singapore Government's authority. The Singapore leadership under Mr Lee Kuan Yew, an attorney, is surely aware of territorial sovereignty, even more so between two neighboring countries. Early this year, former Chief Justice Tun Mohamed Suffian praised Mr Lee's leadership even though not naming him outright because Mr Lee is an attorney and is aware of laws and regulations. As a result, it should not be considered extreme for us to express our hope that he will be aware of the feelings of a neighboring country like Malaysia.

We are not too concerned over the possibility of Singapore's military personnel entering our territory and carrying out any ill deeds. It is possible that having such an intention is far from their objectives. But what is of utmost importance is the respect for an independent

sovereign country which must not be overlooked. Malaysia and Singapore are close and understanding neighbors. It is then meaningless to say that the issue of territorial sovereignty is unimportant. If it is unimportant, then we have no need for boundaries and border-crossing regulations. On the contrary, as we are neighbors and live in peace, we should be more cautious and respect each other.

The question of whether a small or large number of Singapore military personnel was involved in the intrusions and the frequency of such intrusions into Malaysian territory or any ill-intentions is not the main issue. Most important of all is the territorial sovereignty of an independent country. Malaysia and Singapore are members of a joint defense pact—the Five-Power Defense Agreement. It is then useless to say that territorial sovereignty is unimportant. On the contrary, the agreement came into being only after the British colonized territories in this region achieved their independence based on the admission of the importance of territorial sovereignty. The agreement which binds Singapore, Malaysia, the UK, Australia, and New Zealand envisages a joint defense in this region. The agreement encourages joint military exercises to upgrade skills. Regulations for this were drawn up in an effort to avoid the occurrence of any untoward situation which could lead to misunderstandings.

We would like to ask Singapore how it would react if Malaysian military personnel, fully armed, whether intentionally or by mistake, intruded into its territory. Singapore would surely express concern and lodge a protest. Singapore, as a small nation in this region, would surely get foreign sympathy, especially from the western mass media. We believe that if a group of Singapore military personnel or one from any of the Five-Power Defense Agreement nations needs to familiarize itself with the Malaysian environment or just to gain experience, a program can be arranged to suit their needs.

In conclusion, as close neighboring countries sharing numerous relations, the issue of respecting each other's territorial sovereignty cannot be taken lightly. We are all aware and accept the fact that the military is the modern and absolute symbol of the territorial sovereignty of a nation. Then, if a country is fully aware and intentionally intrudes into the territory of a country, the action automatically becomes a violation of the modern and absolute symbol. Henceforth, as neighbors, we must exercise more caution. This reminder does not only benefit Singapore, but all the countries in our region.

Government To Formulate New Economic Policy

BK151503 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] A new strategy has to be formulated to replace the New Economic Policy [NEP] within 1990. The deputy prime minister, Mr Ghafar Baba, says the government is not satisfied with the performance of the NEP so far.

With the new strategy, he hoped the government's objectives to provide a decent living to the people would be achieved. This includes a fair distribution of wealth for all.

Mr Ghafar was opening the annual general meeting of a building contractors association in Kuala Lumpur. The deputy prime minister is confident that with the spirit of brotherhood, all problems can be settled amicably.

Cambodia

UN General Assembly Resolution Criticized *BK160811 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0528 GMT* 16 Oct 87

["The Erroneous UN Resolution Does Not Contribute to the Settlement of the Cambodian Problem"—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Oct (SPK)—As can be expected, the UN General Assembly has again adopted an erroneous resolution on Cambodia which demands only the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia and refrains from condemning the Pol Pot genocidal clique, which massacred over 3 million innocent Cambodians.

Directly in opposition to the seventh and eighth non-aligned summit resolutions to leave Cambodia's seat vacant, the United Nations, which has let itself be duped by fallacious arguments, reactionary forces' manipulations, and the hypocritical argument of the authors of the resolution, has closed its eyes before the reality in the PRK and the miraculous rebirth of its 7 million inhabitants and their successes in every field in rebuilding and defending the nation, and has adopted this resolution.

Ignoring the fact that the PRK effectively controls the entire Cambodian territory, the resolution aims at reimposing on the Cambodian people the Pol Pot genocidal clique hidden inside the "CGDK" in exile, which really does not exist anywhere in the country. As pointed out in Chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers Hun Sen's 12 October 1987 message to General Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Cambodian people, together with peace- and justice-loving people the world over, refuse to bow to the diktat of reactionary forces at the United Nations and in other forums.

During the past 8 years, far from contributing to breaking the deadlock of the Cambodian problem, the United Nations has created obstacles to all possibilities of resolving the issue through peaceful means. Like the previous ones, the recent UN resolution on Cambodia reflects an unjust and prejudiced approach which does not conform to the real situation in Cambodia and in Southeast Asia, and tends to impose the views of one side on the other. It runs counter to the developing

tendency toward dialogue among Cambodian parties and between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN to settle the Cambodian problem outside the United Nations.

At the UN debate, a great number of delegates in their addresses and even the UN secretary general in his report have taken note of the positive development in Southeast Asia and regarding the Cambodian problem.

The general tendency is that no one wishes to promote talks, that have been or will be arranged among various Cambodian parties and between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia. And we understand that some countries, for some reason, have voted against their will for this erroneous resolution.

However, the main thing is to see what happens after the UN vote. The situation certainly will develop against the UN resolution on Cambodia. As Soviet leader M. Gorbachev said in his 28 July 1987 speech in Vladivostok, "after indescribable suffering, the Cambodian people have won the right to choose their friends and allies themselves. They will never allow the return of the tragic past, and their future and destiny cannot be decided in any country, even at the United Nations.

This statement is even more correct at the moment when the United Nations voted in favor of the erroneous resolution sponsored by ASEAN. The way to a solution to the Cambodian problem is wide open with the progress in that country, the coming sixth partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia and their complete pullout in 1990, and so on. These will no longer allow certain reactionary circles to use this pretext to prolong the Cambodian problem, which will then be resolved by itself, outside the United Nations.

The reality during the past 40 years shows that all wars in Indochina and in Southeast Asia and the issue of war and peace have been settled without the United Nations' participation. Through the current UN General Assembly, people in many countries have realized more clearly that they cannot rely on the United Nations to solve their own problems. Therefore, to prove the worth of its role and noble responsibility, the United Nations should adopt a realistic attitude in conformity with the reality in Cambodia and in the region.

The Cambodian people have stated time and again that every resolution on Cambodia adopted by the United Nations without the participation of its genuine and legitimate representative, the PRK, is null and void.

Kong Korm Message on Angkor Restoration *BK140829 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0501 GMT* 14 Oct 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Oct (SPK)—The PRK is ready to discuss with UNESCO an eventual cooperation in the restoration and protection of Angkor Wat temples.

That is what Cambodian Foreign Minister Kong Korm said in a message dated 12 October and addressed to the chairman of UNESCO's 24th general conference.

Kong Korm continues: With this message, I would also like to draw Your Excellency and the conference's attention to the fact that the presence in UNESCO of a group of individuals, who pretend to represent Cambodia despite vehement protests of a great number of delegates, is hindering UNESCO's participation in the task of restoring Angkor Wat—mankind's cultural heritage—a task which is specifically assigned to UNESCO. Obstacles should therefore be removed and UNESCO's full functions restored.

In the meantime, to protect Angkor from its great enemies, nature and bad weather, the PRK, with the assistance of its friends throughout the world, has already started the restoration and protection tasks with the available means. As the scale of the Angkor site requires international participation, the PRK is ready to discuss with UNESCO future cooperation in this large-scale enterprise. However, it reaffirms that any commitment on the subject of Angkor made by the current general conference without the participation of the PRK's representatives will be considered null and void.

I would be grateful for the circulation of this text as an official document of the current general conference.

Heng Samrin Greets South Yemen National Day
BK151312 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1135 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 15—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has warmly greeted 'Ali Salim al-Bid, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee; and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on its 24th National Day (Oct. 14).

In his message the Kampuchean leader said: "We highly acclaimed the great success recorded by the Yemeni people under the clear-sighted leadership of the YSP in the struggle for national defence and construction and in the cause of the socialist revolution.

"We are firmly convinced that the ties of friendship and solidarity between our two countries and two peoples will incessantly strengthen and develop for peace, democracy and social progress against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and Zionism."

Heng Samrin Sends Condolences to MPR
BK151129 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1205 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Oct (SPK)—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, recently addressed his saddest condolences to J. Batmonh, secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the MPR, on the death of Nyamyn Jagbaral, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the MPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

In his message, Heng Samrin stressed:

Comrade Nyamyn Jagbaral, a sincere communist, fought all his life for the cause of his people and revolutionary ideals. He brought a considerable contribution to the development of his country in its progress toward advanced socialism and to the strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the people of Cambodia and Mongolia.

Thai Violations in Week Ending 2 October
BK140810 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0444 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Oct (SPK)—In the week ending 2 October, Thai L-19's and F-5's made four reconnaissance flights over the sectors north of Choam Khsan (Preah Vihear), Trapeang Tao, Chan Kraham (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey), and the end of Route 56 (Pursat) between 3 and 4 km inside Cambodia.

On land, Thai artillery fired many shells on the border areas: Chan Kraham and hills 200, 278, 343, and 551 (Pailin).

During the same period, Cambodian border guards, in close cooperation with Vietnamese volunteers, put out of action 131 enemy soldiers infiltrated from Thailand for sabotage activities and seized 63 assorted weapons and a notable quantity of war materiel.

370 Returnees Report In to Authorities
BK150529 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Oct (SPK)—Last September, 370 people misguided by enemy propaganda reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities throughout the country, most of them in the border provinces of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, and Kompong Thom.

These latest returnees, 60% of whom were Polpotists, brought with them 187 weapons and some other military equipment.

Therefore, since the beginning of the year, 3,414 misled persons have reported themselves to the revolutionary power, bringing to 36,006 their total number since the liberation of the country on 7 January 1979.

Reportage on UN General Assembly Vote

VODK Acclaims 'Victory'

BK160140 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] On 14 October, after a 2-day debate, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution with an overwhelming majority of 117 votes for, 2 votes more than last year; 21 against; and 16 abstentions, demanding that Vietnam pull out its aggressor forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their destiny themselves.

This is another brilliant victory for our Cambodian people in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and a common victory for all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over which oppose aggression in the defense of world peace, security, stability, and order. This resolution is the ninth since Vietnam occupied Cambodia. It shows that the world certainly cannot accept as a fait accompli Vietnam's aggression and occupation in Cambodia. Vietnam must pull out all its forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny themselves without outside interference.

VOK Report

BK150718 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] The UN General Assembly ended the debate on the Cambodian problem yesterday with 117 votes for the ASEAN-sponsored resolution, an increase of 2 votes for, and 21 against; 16 countries abstained. This resolution is similar to last year's calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to decide their destiny themselves. Three countries, which previously did not support the resolution and are now supporting it, are Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, and Barbados. Burkina Faso, which used to support the resolution, abstained. Last year the figures were 115 votes for, 21 against, and 13 abstentions.

Sihanouk Message on SRV Troop Pullout

BK160204 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] On 13 October, DK President Samdech Sihanouk on a visit to Yugoslavia, said in a written statement in Belgrade that only the unconditional pullout by the Hanoi Vietnamese of all their aggressor forces from Cambodia can solve the Cambodian problem politically. A political solution to the Cambodian problem should be based on UN resolutions and the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal.

Concerning the national reconciliation policy proclaimed by the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh, the samdech said the proposal of Vietnam's lackeys is a maneuver to get Cambodian resistance forces to surrender. The samdech added that the Hanoi Vietnamese are very stubborn; they refuse to acknowledge that the Cambodian problem is the result of Vietnam's aggression. The samdech exposed Vietnam's propaganda claiming that Vietnam will pull out its forces from Cambodia by 1990. The samdech stressed that only the resolute and continued struggle of the united Cambodian people and continued pressure by the international community can force Vietnam to pull out all its aggressor forces from Cambodia.

The samdech denounced the Soviet Union for continuing to provide assistance to Vietnam to carry on its war of aggression and occupation in Cambodia.

Yugoslavia Assures Sihanouk of Support

BK150250 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, who was paying a visit to Yugoslavia, met with SFRY President Mojsov in Belgrade on 12 October. Mojsov assured him of Yugoslavia's firm and consistent support for the just struggle waged by the Cambodian people against the Vietnamese aggressors to recover their national independence.

The samdech expressed profound gratitude to Yugoslavia for its continued support for the CGDK and Cambodian people in their national liberation struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Heng Samrin Troops Mutiny in Siem Reap

BK150704 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] A report from the Information Department of the Sihanoukist National Army Command says that Vietnamese-Heng Samrin authorities are in bad shape due to clashes between Cambodians and Vietnamese, between authorities and people, between Heng Samrin and Vietnamese officials, and between Heng Samrin and Vietnamese soldiers.

The report cites the following incident as an example. On 28 August, Heng Samrin troops in the 50th Battalion clashed with a mobile Vietnamese battalion of Siem Reap Province from the 917th Division in Sasar Sdam Market and Prey Chruk because the Vietnamese accused the 50th Battalion, local forces of Puok District, of collaborating with and allowing resistance forces to freely carry out activities.

Furthermore, in the past 3 months, there had been reports saying that Vietnamese soldiers were killed almost every day through assassination by Heng Samrin soldiers, people, or resistance agents, and so on.

In the above-mentioned incident, according to reports from villagers, many Vietnamese soldiers died but their numbers cannot be clearly determined. The 50th Battalion of the Heng Samrin forces suffered 18 dead and 87 wounded. Other reports say the Vietnamese captured some Heng Samrin soldiers while some others managed to escape.

DK Forces Intercept 150 Vietnamese Boats

*BK150237 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT
14 Oct 87*

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Report from the Eastern Battambang town battlefield:

Our National Army intercepted and smashed 150 boatloads of Vietnamese enemy attempting to resist us at Peam Phsaot village on the lower Sangke River in Sangke District.

On 7 October, the Vietnamese enemy mobilized 150 boatloads of troops escorted by a bomber and mounted with cannons and machine guns to provide cover fire in an attempt to confront us in Peam Phsaot village. Our National Army ambushed and attacked them from the flanks and the rear, cutting them up in pieces and forcing the Vietnamese aggressors to run away in disorder. We killed nine Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounded five others, and destroyed three large motorboats transporting Vietnamese war materiel, two smaller motorboats, eight barges, and some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. [passage omitted]

52 Villages in Southwest Region Freed

BK140326 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Oct 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Southwest Region battlefield: On 7 and 8 October our national army divided into several columns in cooperation with the local people, patriotic Cambodian soldiers, and patriotic village and commune administrators and launched an operation to sweep the Vietnamese enemy soldiers from areas along Route 3 in Chhuk District of Kampot Province. This operation was carried out as follows:

1. On 7 October, our national army in cooperation with the local people, patriotic Cambodian soldiers, and patriotic village and commune administrators attacked a Vietnamese battalion position at Vat Chak, raided three other company positions at Phnum Prasat and defending Trapeang Ang and Trapeang Reang communes, and swept the Vietnamese administrative networks in Trapeang Ang, Trapeang Reang, Sre Khnong, and Sre Cheng

communes in Chhuk District of Kampot Province. We killed or wounded 50 Vietnamese soldiers, including a battalion commander and two company commanders killed. We destroyed 23 assorted guns, an ammunition depot, a rice warehouse, a district office, 6 commune offices, 65 barracks, and a quantity of war materiel. We seized 11 guns, including a 60-mm mortar, 2 30-mm machineguns, 4 AK's, 4 SKS's and a quantity of war materiel. We liberated 33 villages, namely, Thmei, Khlei, Chak, Rovieng, Damrei Kon, Kandal, Trapeang Veng, Ta Reach, O, Ta En, Toek Cheng, Mano Nop, and Chheuteal in Trapeang Reang Commune; Damnak Snuol, Treng Pop, Prayeav, Khlok Vil, Po, Dong, Prey Veng, Prey Khmau, Trapeang Bei, and Sre Samraong in Sre Khnong Commune; Sre Cheng, Prey Khlei, Damnak Chheu Kram, Pong Toek, Prek Khcheay, Trapeang Skun, Ta Phul, Roka Thmei, Sne Anchet, and Prey Chik in Sre Cheng Commune.

We freed four village and commune administrators and five inhabitants jailed by the Vietnamese enemy.

2. Also on 7 October, another unit of our national army launched a three-pronged sweep operation to dismantle and disperse Vietnamese administrative networks. The first prong attacked the Vietnamese platoon position at Treng village; the second prong attacked the Vietnamese administration in Don Yoy Commune; and the third prong attacked the Vietnamese administration in Ba Neav Commune. After 30 minutes of fighting, we took full control of the three fronts. We killed or wounded 17 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 15 assorted guns, 4 commune office buildings, 16 barracks, 11 barrels of diesel oil, a salt warehouse containing hundreds of metric tons of salt, and a quantity of war materiel; and seized 8 AK's and some war materiel. We liberated 14 villages, namely, Krasang Meanchey, Don Yoy, Kandal, Trapeang Kakaoh, Srangae, Prey Khmum, Ben, Trapeang Andong, and Pou Dok in Don Yoy Commune; Ta Mom, Prey Khchum, Trapeang Trasek, Prey Chheu Rounh, and Anlung in Ba Neav Commune. We freed 22 village and commune administrators and militiamen and freed and sent home 17 inhabitants who were recruited by the Vietnamese enemy under the K-5 plan.

3. At 0600 on the morning of 8 October, the Vietnamese enemy sent a number of its soldiers from Chhuk District seat and Dei Kraham in an attempt to resist us at Chamka Svay along Route 3. These soldiers, however, were ambushed and forced to turn back in disarray by another unit of our national army. We killed four Vietnamese soldiers on the spot, wounded eight others, and destroyed a number of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

At around 0800 the same day, the Vietnamese enemy sent out three truck-loads of forces from Kompong Trach District seat and four other truck-loads from Dang Tong in an attempt to rescue their colleagues and resist us. But we ambushed and cut them to pieces. After fighting for 2 hours, the Vietnamese soldiers were routed and forced to

retreat. We killed 10 of them on the spot and wounded 19 others. We destroyed 14 assorted guns, a military truck, and some war materiel, and seized 4 AK's and some war materiel.

4. On 8 October, another unit of our national army launched a two-pronged sweep operation along Route 3. The first prong attacked the Vietnamese administrative networks in Ang Romeas Commune adjacent to Route 3 and the second prong successfully swept the Vietnamese administrative networks off an 8-Km stretch on Route 3 from Treng to Trapeang Ses village. We killed four Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounded three others. We destroyed five AK's and some war materiel and liberated five villages, namely, Trapeang Reu, Trapeang Ses, Ponley, Bar Khnong, and Chanlang in Ang Romeas Commune. We freed five village and commune administrators.

Philippines

Aquino Says Government Ready for Coup Threat
HK151321 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
15 Oct 87 pp 1, 20

[By Deedee M. Siyangco]

[Excerpt] "The government is ready for any contingency," President Aquino said yesterday.

"The government has to be prepared for any coup threat. We cannot relax on something like this," she told newsmen after a Cabinet meeting at Malacanang.

"The Palace is still on "triple red alert" after last week's warning by Emmanuel Soriano, crisis committee chairman, that there might be another attempt to topple the government from the new "tactical alliance" revealed by Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff. [Quotation marks as published]

Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto assured the Cabinet in its regular meeting that "the military is ever alert for any trouble."

The Cabinet also discussed a plan to revive the Peace and Order Council (POC).

No details were discussed, but it was learned that the council will "enlist the support of all sectors in fighting insurgency and criminality."

Assistant Press Secretary Benedicto David said the council will be "civilian-dominated, not military-dominated."

The civilian members will most likely come from religious and civic groups, he said. [passage omitted]

Visits Luzon Military Camp

OW151043 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Manila, Oct. 15 KYODO—President Corazon Aquino Thursday made an unannounced visit to a military camp north of Manila and praised soldiers there who tipped off government forces on rebel troop movements during the August 28 coup attempt.

Aquino made a 15-minute tour of the Philippine Constabulary's Bulacan Provincial Command headquarters in Malolos, the provincial capital 60 kilometers north of Manila.

Soldiers in the camp saw rebel troops under fugitive Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan's troops passing the area and immediately informed the Armed Forces headquarters in Manila before the mutineers staged their pre-dawn attack on the Malacanang presidential palace.

The surprise visit came after Aquino held a "dialog" with representatives of fishermen and farmers who complained about the pollution of Bulacan waters and other conditions.

Aquino had been scheduled to visit Bulacan and two other provinces in the central Luzon region north of the capital for a series of consultations with local leaders and rural residents on the day of the coup.

The visit to Bulacan, the president's second trip outside Manila since the coup attempt, was not announced for "security reasons," Deputy Press Secretary Danilo Gozo told reporters.

Early this month, Aquino also made an unannounced visit to the battle-torn southeastern Luzon province of Camarines Sur to see the reconstruction of bridges reportedly blasted by communist rebels.

Aquino flew out of Manila by helicopter to the farming province of Bulacan, the northern gateway to the metropolis, after Czechoslovakian Ambassador Gustav said paid a farewell courtesy call on her at Malacanang.

The president went to the Bulacan Constabulary command under Col. Leandro Mendoza to express, "the thanks of behalf of the Filipino people for their decisive role" during the August 28 failed coup attempt, Gozo said.

Gozo said Aquino's expression of appreciation, "boosted the morale" of the constabulary men "who did not expect this kind of accolade, or pat on the back, from their commander-in-chief."

Aquino will also make a trip to one of the regions on the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, where the government is fighting both communist insurgents and Moslem secessionists, Gozo said.

Unions Proceed With 16 October Strike

HK151143 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1000 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] Democrito Mendoza, president of the Trade Unions Congress of the Philippines [TUCP], announced that his organization will push through with plans to hold a strike tomorrow despite endorsement by the House of Representatives of their demand for a P10 increase in the daily minimum wage. According to Mendoza, they are pressing the government on their demands because the congressional process would take too much time. He added that various sectors are expected to join their strike, which may prove to be the biggest in the country's history.

[Begin Mendoza recording] All our people throughout the country have been advised accordingly. As for the endorsement by the House Committee on Labor, it must be submitted to the floor for discussion. There will be a first reading, at which we expect many arguments in such a way that it cannot be immediately approved for a second reading. Then, after the second reading, there is a third reading, then a conference committee of both chambers, the Senate and the House. Therefore, it will take time—in our assessment, it may even run to weeks, to several weeks. Therefore, we are not happy about the situation in which only the House committee has given its approval, and many things can happen in the deliberations on the floor. So, we only want to manifest our sentiments to the public, that the workers now cannot wait any longer. No further delay can be made on their legitimate demands for wage increases, because the majority of them are suffering from starvation. [end recording]

Meanwhile, according to Bonifacio de Luna, chairman of the Philippine Confederation of Drivers Association, his organization will participate in Friday's protest action. De Luna's group and TUCP first rejected the 1 May Movement's national strike on Monday. However, they assured that their strike action will be peaceful and orderly. De Luna added that also taking part in the strike are jeepney drivers in different parts of the country.

[Begin De Luna recording] We assure the public that the workers' aspiration for economic justice through the P10 across the board pay increase will be manifested peacefully, similar to the actions of 17 and 26 August, in which our side demonstrated calm and order. We will police our own ranks, because our intentions are focused only on the economic aspects and the livelihood of the workers. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Strike Plans Described

BK151225 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English
1030 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] One and a half million workers from various sectors are expected to join tomorrow's nationwide strike called by the TUCP and Dodie Lacuna gives us a picture of that strike:

[Begin recording] [Lacuna] Really, there are serious questions on the wisdom of tomorrow's nationwide strike called by the TUCP since Congress is set to grant the workers' demand for a P10 daily salary increase. But the TUCP thought that congress was not moving fast enough. There seems to be other reasons indicating that the TUCP is out to challenge not the government, but its rival, the militant Kilusang Mayo Uno, KMU [1 May Movement] and proving that it can pull off what the KMU failed to do by successfully mobilizing its member unions for a nationwide strike. But TUCP President Democrito Mendoza denies this and accusations that the labor organization is being used by reactionary forces out to destabilize the government.

[Mendoza] When all avenues of settlement or compromise have failed or is failing, there is no other way except to manifest the sentiments of the working people in this country, except to go on mass action. [sentence as heard]

The nationwide strike, the second already planned in only 5 days will translate in heavy losses to business and industry estimated by Mendoza to run to some 8 million man-hours lost. Fully realizing the serious implications to the government's economic recovery efforts, Mendoza seems convinced that genuine government concerns for a rebuilding of the nation only come second to a demonstration of workers' dissent. Metro Manila where 60 percent of the 3,500 TUCP-affiliated unions are found will be the hardest hit. Major transportation routes are expected to be paralyzed and even the LRT [expansion unknown] will cease operations during peak hours. [end recording]

Labor Leader States Demands

BK151247 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English
1030 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Thousands of workers belonging to the Kilusang Mayo Uno, KMU, [1 May Movement] and other labor groups will march to Malacanang tomorrow to demand the immediate approval of the across-the-board minimum wage increase. This was bared this afternoon KMU Chairman (Krispin del Tran) at a news conference at the National Press Club.

(Del Tran) said that aside from the march to Malacanang, industrial strikes will continue in various areas nationwide. The [name indistinct] rally is part of the general strike campaign being launched by militant and progressive labor groups.

In the same news conference, TUPAS [expansion unknown] leader Bobby Tupas explained the rationale behind the current labor unrest. [Tupas recording in Tagalog]

Meanwhile, Philippines Airlines [PAL] assured the public that its operations will not be affected by the projected sympathy mass action by the PAL Employee Association in connection with tomorrow's organized labor general strike. [passage omitted]

Cabinet Urges Cancellation

HK151347 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR
in English 15 Oct 87 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Cabinet urged "Welga ng Bayan" [general strike] participants yesterday to end their strike and to cancel their planned nationwide work stoppage tomorrow.

"Now that the message has been delivered and Congress is deliberating on this, I think everybody should now go to work," Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion said yesterday after the regular Cabinet meeting.

But the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) and the component members of the Labor Advisory and Consultative Council (LACC) said yesterday, tomorrow's Welga ng Bayan will be bigger in scope and will be joined by more workers than last Monday's strike spearheaded by the Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement].

TUCP said 36 federation affiliates and those from the Federation of Free Farmers—which include farmers, fishermen and vendors—are expected to join in tomorrow's nationwide strike.

But they stressed that TUCP's approach will be more peaceful—"Welgang Bahay." The participants will not take to the streets but instead stay home, the approach they adopted in the Aug. 26 strike.

The TUCP-LACC mass action will be supplemented by participants from the studentry, citizens' groups and civic organizations, according to the trade union's spokesman.

Concepcion stressed the "government's concern" to meet the country's export commitments by the end of the year which could be compromised if the strike continues.

He also assured labor that most of the country's businessmen were willing to increase the workers' minimum wages, but failed to define how much.

However, Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon yesterday received a report that several companies had already acceded to labor's wage demand, among them—Republic Flour Mills, Philacor, New Cotton, Philsteel, Asia Brewery and Magnolia-Cabuyao. These were firms that granted the P10 increase in basic wages.

The workers decided to hold their Welga ng Bayan after the Employers Confederation of the Philippines offered a 10-percent increase in floor wages or a daily increase of P5.40 in Metro Manila and P5.30 outside.

President Aquino sent an urgent administration measure to Congress proposing an P8 increase. But Sen. Ernesto Herrera, chairman of the Senate labor committee, said the chamber will most likely grant a P10 increase. Some solons had earlier proposed an increase ranging from P10 to P20.

"I think there is a favorable response on the part of business to increase the minimum wage," Concepcion said.

"The industrialists are looking at their capacity to pay," he stated.

Concepcion said last Monday's Welga ng Bayan affected about 10 factories along the South superhighway up to Sucat in Paranaque, several factories in Laguna and three major garment firms.

But Secretary Drilon denied reports that the strike crippled about 400 factories.

KMU, however, claimed that Monday's strike paralyzed 344 firms in metro Manila alone, 64 industrial factories in Southern Tagalog, seven in Leyte and 15 in Cebu.

In an exclusive interview by the STAR, TUCP spokesman Homer Punoalan disclosed the following "welga" plans:

—"Token" groups will demonstrate at the Senate (Executive House) and Congress;

—PLDT [Philippine Long Distance Telephone] will suspend long distance telephone services, but will continue rendering domestic services;

—Philippine Airlines Employees Union (PALEA) members will close PAL offices;

—The Light Railways Transit will cease operations for two hours during its peak hours.

—Paralyzation of major transport routes by transport unions belonging to the Philippine Transport and General Workers Organization (PTGWO) whose members will abandon the streets.

NPA No Longer 'Serious Threat' to Bicol
HK151425 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 15 Oct 87 p 22

[By Ramon Imperial]

[Text] Camp Canuto, Camarines Sur—Communist rebel activities in the Bicol region have been effectively contained and the New People's Army no longer poses a serious threat to peace and order in the region.

This was the assessment of Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto in a press briefing here after flying in from Camp Bagong Ibalon in Legaspi City, Tuesday afternoon.

Ileto said the all-out offensive against the rebels waged by various Army and constabulary units reinforced by two elite Scout Ranger battalions has immobilized insurgents in Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Albay and Sorsogon.

The defense chief said the armed forces will maintain this tactical and psychological advantage until the rebel movement in the region is finally wiped out.

He said he is confident that this can be achieved in two months so that Bicolanos can look forward to a peaceful Christmas.

Ileto flew to Legaspi City Tuesday morning accompanied by Defense Undersecretary Leonardo Quisumbing, assistant secretary for civil affairs Lulu Ilustre, armed forces intelligence chief Brig. Gen. Ismael Musico and southern Luzon command chief Brig. Gen. Antonio Samonte, who is also concurrent deputy Army commander.

In Legaspi City, he was briefed by ReCom [Regional Command] 5 commander Brig. Gen. Luis San Andres and other military officials on the progress of the anti-insurgency campaign in the region.

Local officials told him that a citizenry enraged by Sparrow unit assassinations of civilians and bombings of highway and railway bridges, power transmission towers has now denied support and sanctuary to the NPA.

Ileto handed out combat and administrative awards to 11 Army officers and men who distinguished themselves in battle. Most of the men who were given decorations were Army Scout Rangers.

He also gave out citations to 11 outstanding Bicol officials and community leaders which provided assistance to the military in the anti-insurgency campaign. Among them were Camarines Sur gov. Luis R. Villafuerte, Camarines Norte gov. Roy Padilla, Vice gov. Julius Napal of Camarines Sur and Msgr. Leonardo Legaspi of the archdiocese of Nueva Caceres.

Before flying back to Manila, Ileto and his party first helicoptered to Tara, Sipocot, Camarines Sur and officially opened to traffic the military-constructed 50-meter medium girder bridge built over the bombed 150-meter span.

According to Col. Carlos Garcia, commander of the 564th Army engineering battalion, his men set in place the aluminium magnesium alloy bridge in a record time of 48 hours after all the components were brought to the site.

The girder bridge has a maximum capacity of eight tons and can be used by passenger buses with the passengers crossing the bridge on foot.

Together with an overflow bridge constructed by the department of public works and highways which was opened to vehicular traffic last Saturday, highway travel on the Maharlika Highway from Bicol to Metro Manila is now expected to be back to normal.

Ramos Issues Statement on Military's Role

Part 1 of Remarks

HK160505 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
14 Oct 87 p 7

["Stability and Change" The AFP (Armed Forces of the Philippines) Role"; Part One of "statements" issued by Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Fidel V. Ramos]

[Text] (Editor's Note: In line with the growing concern of the people on recent development destabilizing the government and paramount to its public affairs effort, the Civil Relations Service, AFP, released the following statements of AFP Chief of Staff General Fidel V. Ramos)

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] knows what it has to do and the AFP is doing it. As proof, I hereby declassify for public information the AFP 1987 (below) which is based on policy guidance approved by the President and Commander-in-Chief.

There have been so many criticisms about the alleged lack of effective direction and leadership of the AFP. Let the record of the past 19 months speak for itself: The overwhelming majority of the AFP has remained steadfast on the job, protective of our people and the Republic, and supportive of the Constitution. We have continued to fight relentlessly the armed enemies of the Republic, mainly the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA, and safeguarded the democratic institutions regained after the February 1986 Revolution and installed by our people as a result of the February 2, 1987 plebiscite. As a result of this, some 1,155 NPA have been killed in violent confrontations with the AFP since

January 1, 1987 to-date. But on the part of the AFP, INP and CHDF we have suffered 864 fatalities in 2,284 encounters, ambushes, raids, Sparrow assassinations, etc during the same period.

The AFP's 1987 Program of Action and its series of implementing operation plans, letters of instructions and orders is based on President Aquino's instructions to "draw the sword of war" given to some 400 AFP senior and middle-level commanders and key staff officers at a seminar-workshop at GHQ [General Headquarters] AFP on February 11, 1987, after the termination of the 60-day ceasefire between the Government and the CPP/NPA/NDF and the collapse of national-level negotiations. In effect, the President's order gave top priority to the destruction and neutralization of the CPP/NPA. The policy of reconciliation which was pre-eminent in 1986 gave way to a stronger anti-Communist line.

Some much Filipino time, energy, goodwill, resources and potential are being wasted in bickering, positioning and posturing in the political arena. Coup leaders and coup plans continue to be actively encouraged or at least tacitly supported by some.

The vital need now is for effective crisis management, damage control and problem-solving, not inconclusive debate nor fault-finding. Our country's total, combined and integrated effort should be directed towards rebuilding our democracy through good government, instead of tearing it down through sedition, mutiny and rebellion. Instead of romanticizing over coup leaders and encouraging, exploiting and supporting their wild schemes, all good Filipinos should make it unmistakably clear that our people condemn and reject any military takeover. Our people have already made it clear that their paramount desire is for a stable and constitutional democracy as indicated in their ratification of the new Constitution.

The various rebel leaders, renegades and adventurists from the ranks of the military do not represent the vast majority of officers and enlisted personnel of the AFP. Neither did they truly speak for the hundreds of soldiers and their families who were enticed, deceived and misled into joining them in a violent, destructive and certainly illegal military action.

On the other hand, the faithful and steadfast ranks of the AFP continue to perform their missions and tasks, difficult, hazardous, thankless and unrecognized as these may be, day in and day out, in spite of existing handicaps, current criticisms, and debilitating propaganda against them. They have constantly respected the principle of the supremacy of civilian authority over the military. Because of this, they have maintained the moral basis of the AFP as one of the most essential institutions of government. It is the Chief of Staff, AFP as the senior responsible and accountable officer, and not the Rambo-type pretenders, that speak for them.

What is the bottom line of all this? Very clearly, these are:

1. The overwhelming majority of our people, our leaders and the AFP abhor a Communist takeover.
2. The overwhelming majority of our people, our leaders and the AFP reject and condemn a military takeover or any combination of actions using military means to facilitate a change in government.

Part 2 on Remarks

HK160627 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
15 Oct 87 pp 7, 37

["Stability and Change: The AFP (Armed Forces of the Philippines) Role"; part two of "Statements" issued by Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Fidel V. Ramos]

[Text] 3. The overwhelming majority of our people, and our leaders desire order and stability, the attainment of which should be through the constitutional process. Most of us in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] share this vision of the future.

4. Continued instability has derailed our economic recovery, social justice and national development programs, temporarily or at worst permanently, depriving most Filipinos of opportunities for a better life.

5. The stability and integrity of our country is in grave danger from internal conflict.

Let us therefore concentrate on addressing the main problem of maintaining stability and effecting change in accordance with the constitutional process, setting aside for the meantime all personal differences. Recognizing the above-cited bottom-line realities, a national strategy integrating executive, legislative and judicial programs, together with corresponding implementing plans and actions down to the grass-roots level, must be immediately forged and carried out without delay. Republic of the Philippines Department of National Defense General Headquarters, Armed Forces of the Philippines Office of the Chief of Staff Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

Subject: AFP Action Program 1987

To: See Distribution

1. References:

a. AFP Action Program 1986, Office of the Chief of Staff, AFP

dated 1 Mar 86.

b. Verbal guidance of the Chief of Staff, AFP on 6 Jan 87.

c. New AFP Letter of Instructions "Mamamayan," dated 1 Apr

86.

d. Budget Guidance for 1987.

2. Purpose and Scope:

This directive provides guidance to Commanders of Major Services, Unified Commands, Specified Commands and AFP-Wide Service and Support Units on the AFP's Program of Action for 1987 and thereby insures the continuity of the AFP's thrust from 1986 up to end of FY 87. It includes the situation, broad objectives, strategic concepts, tasks to be undertaken to attain specific objectives, and coordinating instructions.

This Action Program also includes measures to be undertaken to strengthen the chain of command in order to maintain unity and operational effectiveness in the Armed Forces as well as enhance its support to the government in the overall effort to attain greater security and stability of the Republic.

3. Situation:

a. Internal Threats

During the period, the AFP will have to contend with the internal threats to national security, namely local communists, secessionists, criminality, and counter-revolutionary forces.

(1) **Insurgency Situation.** The local communists and the secessionist movement remain as the most serious threats to national security and stability. The Communist Party of the Philippines/New people's Army (CPP-NPA) and its political front, the National Democratic Front (NDF) continue to undertake the overthrow of the government by a combination of violent and legal means, while the secessionists under the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and its factions, the Misuari faction, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the MNLF Reformist group still seek the creation of an independent Bangsa Moro republic comprising Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan. Whether these threat groups to national security will respond to the government's call for national reconciliation to pave the way for the restoration of true democracy in the country remains to be seen. The ceasefire agreements entered into by the government with the CPP/NPA/NDF and the MNLF gave them wider room for recruitment, training and consolidation of forces.

The strength of the CPP/NPA is placed at about 24,400 regulars with some 12,100 firearms. They are active in some 8,496 barangays or about 20 percent of the total of 41,818 barangays in 1,572 municipalities in 68 provinces. The biggest CPP/NPA concentrations are in Region 6, 11, 8 and 10 in that order.

Meanwhile, the total MNLF strength is placed at about 19,800 regulars with some 10,600 firearms. Their presence remains strongly felt in the southern part of Tawi-Tawi, most of Sulu, southern coastal areas of the Zamboanga peninsula, several towns of Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat, Cotabato, Lanao Sur, Lanao Norte and a few areas of Southern Palawan.

(2) **Criminality.** The nationwide crime volume has been increasing since 1876 at an annual average of 9.6 percent. In 1986, the national monthly crime rate (number of criminal incidents per month per 100,000 unit of population) was placed at 23.3, or 15 percent lower than 1985. The areas with the highest monthly crime rates are Southeastern Mindanao, Western Visayas, Northeastern Mindanao, and Bicol Region in that order.

(3) **Political and Economic Warlords, "Loyalists," and Counter-Revolutionaries.** Political warlords of various political persuasions, some cronies of the old regime who maintain private armed groups, and a handful of counter-revolutionary elements within the Armed Forces and the Integrated national Police still refuse to cooperate with the government in its program of reform and unification, and persist in trying to destabilize the government. If left unchecked and allowed to consolidate their ranks, they can evolve into formidable forces to contend with.

b. External Threats

During the period, outright military aggression from outside is not foreseen.

4. Broad Objectives for 1987.

a. To improve and stabilize internal security and the peace and order situation through the conduct of more effective security operations to destroy or neutralize the armed elements of the CPP/NPA, MNLF, organized criminals and political warlords, and thereby insure the protection of the people against such lawless elements.

b. To accelerate the attainment of significant and tangible reforms in the following areas of concern which remain as the most urgent tasks of the AFP to revitalize itself, namely: (1) maintenance and strengthening of the people's faith in the Armed Forces and the government (2) improvement of the AFP's operational effectiveness and efficiency, and (3) upgrading of morale, discipline and esprit d'corps.

5. Strategic Concepts.

a. Strategy Against Internal Threats.

(1) The destruction of armed insurgent forces and the protection of the people from terrorists and coercive acts by the insurgents shall be the primary considerations in the conduct of AFP security operations. Such protection must be apparent, effective and enduring so that the

people can recognize its existence, can depend on it, and will be confident of the future. Protection will be undertaken by the AFP, with the support of the Integrated national Police, and/or by the people themselves. The AFP shall concurrently support the policy of national reconciliation and development designed to bring back dissidents to the fold of the law, and shall assist in community and national development efforts, the AFP shall, thru its units in the field, fully support and implement government programs and projects geared to accelerate reconciliation with, amnesty for and rehabilitation of rebel-returnees.

(2) Where attraction and reconciliation efforts towards the insurgents, fail, the AFP conduct intensified security operations with the following objectives:

- (a) Destruction of the insurgent armed elements;
 - (b) Protection of the people, centers of government authority, public utilities and our democratic institutions;
 - (c) Neutralization of the insurgent leadership and political infrastructure;
 - (d) Limiting of the insurgent's access to manpower and material resources; and
 - (e) Keeping the people on the side of the government and promoting their support for the AFP in the fight against the insurgents.
- (3) All actions shall be accomplished in accordance with the rule of law. Military commanders shall undertake close coordination with civilian government agencies and the concerned groups leaders in the private sector.

b. Strategy Against External Threats.

Defense against external threats shall be in accordance with existing security arrangements with Philippine allies and the AFP's Unilateral Defense Plan.

c. In both internal security and external defense situations, a balanced combination of a territorial defense system and mobile maneuver forces shall be employed. The AFP shall encourage and support a total strategy approach to be adopted by government employing political, economic/psycho-social and military inputs upon the root causes of insurgency.

6. Tasks to be Undertaken each Specific Objectives:

a. Objective:

Improve the internal security and peace and order situation.

(1) Conduct vigorous patrolling of critical barangays and attack groupings of armed energy elements. Reduce the number of communist-affected barangays nationwide by the policy of attraction and combat operations.

Vietnam

Deputy Foreign Minister Addresses UN
OW141908 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 14—The "resolution on Kampuchea" adopted every year since 1979 by the U.N. General Assembly has not only failed to help settle the Kampuchean issue, but has even compounded the stalemate over this problem", said Nguyen Dy Nien, deputy foreign minister and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly at the debate on the Kampuchean issue October 13.

He continued:

"This derives from the fact that the resolution reflects an altogether unobjective and unfair approach, which is removed from the real situation in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia, and tends to impose the views of one side on the other".

Nguyen Dy Nien pointed to a number of important developments around the Kampuchean issue in the recent past, namely the announcement of the 6th withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers, the proposal of a cocktail party put forth by Indonesia and Vietnam, the publication of the national reconciliation policy and most recently the 5-point proposal on a political solution to the Kampuchean issue put forth by the PRK.

"These create a firm basis for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchea issue that would ensure the Kampuchean people's supreme interests, take into account the legitimate interests of the parties concerned and lead to the establishment of a framework for peaceful co-existence in Southeast Asia," he stressed.

Once again we should like, from this rostrum, to sincerely thank the countries, organizations and individuals that here encouraged dialogue between the opposing sides of Kampuchea as well as between the Indochinese and the members of Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), in order to find a political solution to the questions of Kampuchea and peace and stability in South-East Asia. we call on these countries that truly wish to contribute to such a political solution to support the People's Republic of Kampuchea's declaration thereon, the agreements reached between Vietnam and Indonesia and the dialogues to come between the opposing sides of Kampuchea.

We highly appreciate the efforts exerted by the secretary general, H.E. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, in helping bring about a better mutual understanding of each other's positions between the Indochinese countries and the members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and fostering dialogue among the countries concerned. In the context of the new regional developments, it is our hope that the secretary-general will pursue his efforts with a view to contributing to the early achievement of a political solution of the questions of Kampuchea and peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The world is moving along a course of dialogue and relaxation of tension. Just a few days ago, the General Assembly voiced its warm approval and strong support of the initiatives and agreements aimed at securing peace and stability for the Central America regardless of the opposition put up by forces bent on going against the common aspirations of the peoples of that region. In South-East Asia many fair and reasonable initiatives have been set forth which express the common desire of the Kampuchean and other peoples in the region to see an early political settlement of the Kampuchean question and the establishment of a framework for peaceful coexistence in that part of the world. In spite of the numerous obstacles that remain, this legitimate aspiration is bound to come true".

Reaction to UN's Cambodia Resolution

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

BK151259 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Report on Foreign Ministry spokesman's 15 October Hanoi news conference on UN General Assembly debate on Cambodia—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear friends: During a regular news conference held this afternoon, 15 October, at the International Club in Hanoi, Comrade Trinh Xuan Lang, head of the Foreign Ministry's Press Information Department and spokesman for our Foreign Ministry, answered a number of questions raised by international correspondents. The following are some of the questions and answers:

Question: An *Akahata* correspondent asked: With what stance and in what capacity did Vietnam participate in the UN General Assembly debate on the Cambodian issue?

Answer: As you, friends, know, as far as the the Cambodian problem is concerned, throughout the past 8 years the United Nations has adopted many resolutions against morality and the reality in Cambodia and running counter to the current trend of dialogue. The UN attitude is one of taking sides with one side against the other, thus creating a deadlock in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian

issue. The Southeast Asian situation is now experiencing positive and quick changes. A striking point of which is the trend of dialogue between the Cambodian parties as well as between the two groupings of ASEAN and the Indochinese countries and countries concerned with the search for an appropriate solution to the Cambodian issue. This trend was also clearly demonstrated throughout the recent 3-week UN General Assembly General debate. In light of this situation, as a country involved with the Cambodian problem and mandated by the PRK, this year Vietnam did participate in the UN General Assembly debate on Cambodia. Our stance while taking part in the debate over this topic was to find an appropriate solution, acceptable to all parties through dialogue and negotiations without any imposition whatsoever. In this spirit, we totally supported the PRK Government's 8 October statement on a solution to the Cambodian problem and expressed hope that the United Nations would adopt a positive and fair attitude in favor of dialogue and in line with the general trend and the development of the actual situation in Cambodia at present. Only by doing so can the United Nations play a worthy role in pushing for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

As you, friends, know, on 14 October the UN General Assembly voted on an ASEAN countries-sponsored draft resolution on the Cambodian issue. The results of the vote once again show that the United Nations is at a stalemate in disregard for morality and the reality in Cambodia and running counter to the general trend. Therefore, this time the resolution will certainly fail and go bankrupt as in the past 8 years.

At the debate, the speeches delivered by many countries and the report presented by the UN secretary general took note of new developments now taking place in Southeast Asia and in the Cambodian problem. A general trend is to push for the dialogues now being arranged between the Cambodian parties as well as between the two groupings of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. We understand and sympathize with various countries that for of one reason or another had to vote for a resolution against reality and their own will. It can be said that the situation following the vote will not develop as dictated by the UN resolution on Cambodia. The situation will develop in accordance with the pattern of life and with the irresistible trend of dialogue. The Cambodian issue will be solved outside the UN framework and in Cambodia between the opposing Cambodian parties as well as between countries concerned.

The past 40 years saw all the wars in Indochina and in Southeast Asia as well as the many problems of war and peace solved outside the UN framework. Through the UN General Assembly this time, the people of various countries have realized ever more clearly that there can

be no hope for the United Nations to help resolve their own problems. To live up to its lofty responsibility, the United Nations must respect and adopt an attitude suitable to reality of life.

Question: PAP correspondent requested Vietnam's assessment of the positive reaction of world public opinion on the PRK's 8 October statement.

Answer: The PRK's recent 8 October statement manifests the goodwill of the PRK and has erected a framework for a solution to the Cambodian problem in conformity with the trend of development of the situation in Cambodia, taking into account the legitimate interests of all sides involved. No sooner had the aforesaid statement been issued than the mass communication media of many countries—including the western countries—reported it broadly and stressed that this is mainly a peace plan, the latest and strongest petition of the PRK for resolving the Cambodian problem. Some countries have voiced their support. What is surprising is that when general public opinion has reacted so positively, Thailand—the country that has provided sanctuary to the Pol Pot genocidal clique and other Khmer reactionaries and has always raised a hue and cry about the unstable situation along the Cambodian-Thai border area—has rejected article 4 in the PRK's statement on talks with Thailand to turn the Thai-Cambodian border into the border of peace and friendship under the pretext that Thailand is not a party involved.

Question: Correspondents of ADN, CTK, *Akahata*, *Kyodo*, and AFP ask about the lists of countries invited to observe the withdrawal of troops and the number of countries which have answered. *Kyodo* asks whether Japan was invited as an observer.

Answer: The decision by Vietnam and the PRK to invite some countries' delegates to observe this year's partial troop withdrawal is mainly to respond to Indonesia's suggestion and to manifest goodwill in seeking a satisfactory political solution to the Cambodian problem. The PRK and Vietnam have thus far contacted some countries to see whether they are interested in sending observers and will officially invite only those countries interested in this issue. On this matter, we understand that some countries are willing to but due to some difficulties are unable to send observers. We fully understand these countries. Yet, it is necessary to add that some countries have apparently demanded Vietnam withdraw its troops, but deep inside wished that Vietnam would be unable to withdraw its troops. These countries not only dare not send their delegates to observe the troop withdrawal to know the truth but also prevent other countries from sending observers.

Vietnam has withdrawn troops from Cambodia five times without any foreign observers. This time, with or without foreign observers, Vietnam will still withdraw its troops. Through this troop withdrawal, the

Indochinese countries will clearly see who has the goodwill to help seek a solution to the Cambodian issue order to consider their role in an international conference later on.

Further Report on Spokesman

OW151611 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 15—A spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has said that United Nations can play a worthy role in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue if it adopts a positive and just attitude. Speaking at a press conference here this afternoon, Trinh Xuan Lang, head of the press and information of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs said:

"Over the past eight years, The United Nations has adopted many resolutions on the Kampuchean issue which contravene common sense, the realities in Kampuchea as well as the trend toward dialogue. The United Nations' attitude is a biased one because it takes sides with one party to oppose the other, creating an impasse in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue.

The present situation in Southeast Asia shows positive and quick changes, especially the trend toward dialogue between Kampuchean sides, between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries and other concerned countries to seek a satisfactory solution to the Kampuchean issue. That trend was manifest in the recent three-week general debate at the UN General Assembly.

Under such circumstances, as a concerned country in the Kampuchean issue and with the mandate of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, this year Vietnam decided to take part in the discussions on the Kampuchean issue at the UN General Assembly. Our position is to seek a satisfactory solution acceptable to all sides through dialogue and negotiations, without imposition of any kind.

In this spirit, we fully support the Oct. 8 statement of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on a solution to the Kampuchean issue and hope that the United Nations will adopt an active and just attitude and support the dialogue in conformity with the common trend and the development of the practical situation in Kampuchea. Only so can the United Nations have a worthy role in promoting the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue and ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

On Oct. 14, the UN General Assembly conducted a vote on a draft resolution about the Kampuchean issue submitted by the ASEAN countries. The result once again shows that the United Nations has again landed in an

impasse, run counter to common sense, to the reality in Kampuchea and to the general trend. Therefore, the resolution this time will certainly go bankrupt as it has in the past eight years.

At the discussions, the representative of many countries as well as the general secretary have acknowledged the new developments in Southeast Asia and in the Kampuchean issue. The common trend is to promote the dialogues which have been and are being arranged among the Kampuchean parties and between the two groups of countries of Indochina and ASEAN. We share our understanding with many countries which for one reason or another had to vote for an erroneous resolution contrary to the real situation in Kampuchea and their real desire.

It can be affirmed that the situation after the vote will not evolve in the way envisaged by the UN resolution, but according to the law of life and the irresistible trend toward dialogue. The Kampuchea issue will be settled outside the framework of the United Nations, and in Kampuchea it will be settled between the opposing parties and the countries concerned.

Over the past 40 years, the wars in Indochina and Southeast Asia as well as many problems on war and peace have been settled outside the United Nations. through this General Assembly session, the nations have seen all the more clearly that they cannot hope that the United Nations is a place to settle their affairs. In order to play a worthy role and live up to its responsibility, the United Nations should respect the practice of life and act accordingly.

Asked how Vietnam evaluates the positive reaction of world public opinion to the Oct. 8 statement of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Trinh Xuan Lang said:

The Oct. 8 statement of the People's Republic of Kampuchea manifests the good will of the PRK and provides the framework for a solution to the Kampuchea issue in conformity with the trend of development of the Kampuchean situation, with consideration for the legitimate interests of all parties concerned.

Right after the above-said statement was made public, the mass media in many countries, including many western countries, have given it broad coverage considering it a peace plan and the newest and most significant proposal to date of the PRK concerning the Kampuchea issue. A number of countries have voiced their support.

What is surprising is that while the common public has responded positively to the proposal, Thailand, a country which has supplied sanctuaries to the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the other reactionary Khmer forces, and which has not ceased to clamour about the "instable situation" at the Kampuchea-Thailand border, has

rejected point 4 about Kampuchean-Thai talks aimed at turning their border into a border of peace and friendship on the ground that Thailand is not a party to the war.

Asked what countries have been invited to observe the coming partial troop withdrawal and how many countries have accepted the invitation, Trinh Xuan Lang said:

The decision of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to invite a number of countries to send their representatives to observe the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers this year is taken in compliance with the suggestion of Indonesia and to show the good will in a search for an appropriate political solution to the Kampuchea issue. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and Vietnam have contacted several countries to see if they are interested in sending their observers and they will send their official invitations to those countries interested in this question. On this question, we understand that some countries, in spite of their good will, are not able to send their observers for one reason or another. We fully understand them. However, it should be added that certain countries while loudly demanding Vietnam to withdraw its troops, actually hope that Vietnam could not do so. These countries not only dare not send their representatives to observe the pullout and see the truth but are also preventing others from sending observers. Vietnam has effected five troop withdrawals from Kampuchea in the absence of foreign observers. This time, we shall withdraw our troops, whether there will be foreign observers or not. Through this pull-out, the Indochinese countries will be able to find out what countries are really desirous of contributing to the search for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue and on this basis they will consider their role in the future international conference.

NHAN DAN Commentary

OW160759 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT
16 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA-OANA October 16—By voting for the draft resolution about the Kampuchean issue submitted by the ASEAN countries, this session of the UN General Assembly has continued to follow the rut which will only lead to an impasse, says *Nhan Dan* in a commentary today.

The paper says:

"To adopt this resolution was to turn one's back upon the changing reality in Southeast Asia and in the Kampuchean issue. But, realities over the past eight years and the recent positive changes have shown that the situation will continue to evolve according to the law of life and toward dialogue, which is an irreversible course."

On Oct. 12, in Belgrade Mr. Sihanouk himself acknowledged that the Kampuchean situation could not be solved by a major vote at an international forum but through dialogue and negotiation.

"In any case," the paper stresses, "the Kampuchean sides will come to the negotiating table, the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, sooner or later, will enter into dialogue in the spirit of the July 29, 1987 agreement, Vietnam will withdraw all its army volunteers from Kampuchea by 1990 and the People's Republic of Kampuchea will continue to grow up in all fields."

"If the United Nations really wants to have a worthy role corresponding with its high responsibility, it must truly respect the aspiration and interests of the Kampuchean people and other peoples in the region, and adopt a realistic attitude conformable to the common trend of the era," *Nhan Dan* says in conclusion.

Friendship Month With USSR Begins in Hanoi
BK150806 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Report on Hanoi 11 October meeting inaugurating Vietnam-USSR friendship month—portions recorded]

[Summary] "Dear friends: A meeting was held at the Indira Gandhi Park in Hanoi this morning [11 October] by the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association Central Committee, the Hanoi municipal party committee and people's committee, and the Hanoi Municipal Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association to open the month of Vietnam-USSR friendship in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

"Attending meeting were Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; Comrade Tran Tan, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the party Central Committee International Department; Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, vice minister of foreign affairs; and representatives of many organs, sectors, and mass organizations at the central level and of the people of all strata in the capital.

"Also present were Comrade Soviet Minister Counselor Miakotnykh and many Soviet cadres and experts who are currently working in Vietnam."

After the opening speech by Comrade Trinh Ngoc Thai, Comrade Tran Tan addressed the meeting. He said:

[Begin Tran Tan recording] "It is a great honor for the people of the capital of Hanoi to have witnessed the many historic events of friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Everyday, they can see clearly the assistance given by the Soviet Union in numerous aspects through many projects of great and long-term

economic, political, and cultural significance that have been built with Soviet assistance in Hanoi. These include machine tool factory No 1, the Thang Long Bridge, the polytechnic college, President Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum, the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Workers Cultural Palace, and so forth. These are the flowers that have further embellished the noble friendship between the two peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

"The people of Hanoi are highly elated to note that over the past years, the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two capitals of Hanoi and Moscow have increasingly expanded in numerous aspects.

"Looking toward the Soviet Union, homeland of the great Lenin, and toward the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution and implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the directive of the standing body of the municipal party committee, the people and all sectors, all grass-roots units, all and localities in Hanoi have, for the past several months, joined the entire country in enthusiastically and intensively carrying out practical activities to commemorate this glorious historic day.

"Many organs, enterprises, worksites, handicraft and agricultural cooperatives, schools, hospitals, army and armed public security units, and mass organizations enthusiastically have signed emulation pledges or offered to complete various projects, improve quality of products and professional skills, and turn out more products in honor of the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution." [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Tran Tan also pointed out the significance of the October Revolution to the world revolution and the Vietnamese revolution, and the results of the friendly cooperation during the past several decades.

After reviewing the results of the emulation movement to score achievements in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Hanoi over the recent past, the comrade announced the launching of an emulation drive from 11 October to 11 November aimed at most satisfactorily fulfilling the 1987 State Plan. He said:

[Begin Tran Tan recording] "With profound gratitude to the Great October Revolution and to the party, state, and people of the Soviet Union and the fraternal people of Moscow and on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the liberation of the capital, on behalf of the municipal party committee and people's committee, the municipal VFF Committee, and the municipal Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, I would like to propose that the entire people of our capital respond positively to the month of Vietnam-USSR friendship, from 11 October to 11 November 1987, with practical action under the program outlined by the central level and municipality

and in combination with the emulation movement to most satisfactorily fulfill all tasks set forth in the 1987 State Plan, including various programs of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

"The month of Vietnam-USSR friendship will certainly be a fine token to honor the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution as well as an important milestone to help further strengthen the great friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union." [applause] [end recording]

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Miakotnykh reviewed the great achievements contributed to the Soviet Union by the October Revolution. He also pointed out the present process of reform in light of the 27th CPSU Congress and the foreign policy of peace of the Soviet Union. He said:

"The relationship between our country and the SRV is a clear sample of proletarian internationalism in action. That is the concern of comrades for the achievements of each other and the aspiration for mutual support and assistance." He continued:

[Begin Maikotnykh recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] "Together with the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, we commemorate the 9th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This treaty has opened a new stage in the quality of USSR-Vietnam relations.

"Over the past years, since it was signed, the treaty has affirmed its historic significance. In all political relations and in economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation, as well as in all domains of the USSR-Vietnam relations, the treaty has served our peoples' peaceful and creative labor. This has been affirmed once again at the meetings between the comrade general secretaries of our two parties—Comrade Gorbachev and Comrade Nguyen Van Linh—in Moscow in May 1987.

"It is the economic tasks that constitute the center of our parties' work at present. Without achieving these tasks we cannot succeed in building a new society."

"The ideas of USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation have pervaded social life in our two countries. The Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, which now has a membership of tens of thousands with hundreds of chapters operating in all parts of Vietnam, is playing an important role in the on-going consolidation and development of our friendship and cooperation. The significance of these activities has increasingly been enhanced and various forms of operation have further been improved aimed at consolidating mutual understanding and the unshakable solidarity bloc between our peoples.

"We would like to extend our sincere thanks to the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association leadership for the ample measures it has adopted to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. No doubt, the month of Vietnam-USSR friendship which opens today will be clear evidence of the friendly relations and solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union and will serve the effort to increase the efficiency of the all-round cooperation between our two countries." [applause] [end recording]

The meeting opening the month of Vietnam-USSR friendship ended with a song and dance program.

Great October Revolution Activities Noted
OW150817 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 15—A get-together between Vietnamese medical workers and Soviet Embassy staff members was held in Hanoi recently to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Speaking on the occasion, Minister of Public Health Dang Hoi Xuan brought out the big achievements of the Soviet Union's medical service over the past 70 years and the effective cooperation between the two countries in this domain. He expressed deep gratitude for the valuable assistance of the party, government and people of the Soviet Union to Vietnam, especially in its health care. Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Kachin expressed his belief that the health care services of the two countries would further develop their all-round friendship and cooperation.

In the port city of Haiphong, the municipal Vietnam-USSR friendship chapter has opened a refresher course for nearly 100 lecturers at the grass-roots level on the Great October Revolution and the friendship between the two people. Emulation contracts have been signed between Vietnamese workers and cadres and Soviet experts at the Haiphong Port aimed at quickly handling the loading and unloading of cargoes on board Soviet freighters.

In the northern midland province of Bac Thai, labour emulation campaigns have been launched at many production establishments in celebration of the October Revolution anniversary. Talks on the October Revolution and the current process of restructuration in the Soviet Union have been held at many institutions.

In the central coastal province of Quang Nam-Da Nang, nearly 20 organizations of the provincial Vietnam-USSR friendship chapter have voluntarily registered their names in the list of production units striving to overfulfil 1987 plans in response to the emulation movement to celebrate the great historical anniversary.

In Song Be Province (north of Ho Chi Minh City), a large quantity of magazines and books about the October Revolution and Russian textbooks have been distributed to many provincial organizations of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association. Quizzes on the Soviet Union and the October Revolution have been held on this occasion.

Finnish Delegation Concludes 10-Day Visit

OW150809 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 15—A delegation of the Finnish-Vietnamese Society headed by Esko Seppanen, vice chairman of the society, left here last Saturday after a 10-day visit.

The delegation had working sessions with the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, the editor-in-chief of the national daily *Nhan Dan*, the Foreign Ministry, the People's Committees of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and called at several cultural and economic establishments and offices of mass organizations.

On the occasion, the Finnish guests voiced support for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause and expounded their wish for further development of Finnish-Vietnamese cooperation.

Pacific States Helped Against Illegal Fishing
BK140244 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0030 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Legal representatives from 10 Pacific island nations, Australia, and New Zealand are to coordinate procedures for prosecutions involving illegal fishing in territorial waters.

The South Pacific Forum has organized a training course being held in Launceston, Tasmania, to familiarize senior police and legal representatives with prosecution procedures.

It is hoped that a manual will be produced to help legal departments in island countries to successfully prosecute illegal fishermen.

The seminar is the result of the prosecution of an American tuna boat by Solomon Islands in May.

A spokesman for the forum, Mrs Judith (Swan), said that by getting prosecution procedures better organized the smaller nations would no longer feel threatened by countries such as Japan, the United States, the Soviet Union, and South Korea. She said more prosecutions would further deter foreign fleets from stealing the fisheries resources of island nations.

The Forum Fisheries Agency has welcomed the stepping up of aerial surveillance of the South Pacific by Australian and New Zealand Air Forces. They now fly an average of more than two flights a month over the South Pacific.

The director of the Forum Fisheries Agency, Mr (Philip Muller), says his organization is able to suggest which routes aircraft should take. He says the island nations have economic zones covering almost 6 million square nautical miles and the agency knows which areas fishing boats are likely to enter illegally.

Australia

High Commissioner Recalled From Fiji
BK160703 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Australia is to recall its high commissioner to Fiji, Mr John Piper. In a statement released in Canberra the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says that because of developments in Fiji Mr Piper would return to Canberra for consultations.

Mr Hayden said Australia wanted to maintain its friendly links with Fiji, but that the nature of Australia's relations with the new authority remained under consideration.

BRIEFS

Coal Agreement With PRC

Australia and China have formally renewed a memorandum of understanding on coal industry cooperation. The acting minister for primary industries and energy, Mr Peter Morris, exchanged letters in Canberra with Vice Minister Zhang Baoming of the Chinese Coal Ministry to extend the agreement for another 3 years. Mr Morris said the agreement provided for an exchange of scientific and technical expertise. He said the Chinese were world leaders in (thick seam) mining techniques which could extend the economic life of coal reserves in Queensland's Bowen Basin. In return, Australia's expertise in coal mine safety has been particularly useful in China. Mr Morris said \$2 million [currency not further specified] worth of Australian mine safety equipment has been sold to China. [Text] *(Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Oct 87 BK)*

Fiji

Rabuka Hopes To Restore Link With Crown
BK160731 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] The Fiji's coup leader, Colonel Rabuka, has said that he hoped his country could restore its severed links with the British crown. He said he regretted the resignation of the country's governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, but there was no other way to solve the country's constitutional and political crisis.

The resignation was announced at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Vancouver by Queen Elizabeth who said she accepted the resignation with regret.

In a message to the queen, Ratu Sir Penaia said he could not go on as governor general because of the country's political and constitutional uncertainty.

After leading two coups in 5 months Col Rabuka has established an interim government and declared Fiji a republic. He said after the governor general's resignation that for a while Queen Elizabeth would not be queen of Fiji, but the Fijians hoped that an arrangement could be worked out whereby she again became queen of the country.

Col Rabuka said he hoped that former governor general would become the country's president. He said he was sure the country's Great Council of Chiefs would press for the appointment when it held its meeting in Suva later this month.

The Commonwealth spokesman in Vancouver said Fiji's membership of the organization was being considered by the heads of government.

Appeals to Commonwealth

*BK160542 Hong Kong AFP in English 0515 GMT
16 Oct 87*

[Text] Suva, Oct 16 (AFP)—The head of Fiji's military government Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka has called on Commonwealth leaders not to expel his country from the 49-member group following the resignation of Fiji's governor-general

Col. Rabuka, in an address broadcast on Army-controlled Radio Fiji, said he was grateful to Britain's Queen Elizabeth II for accepting Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau's resignation and for her advice that it was up to the people of Fiji to decide their own future.

"I fervently hope that the heads of the Commonwealth governments gathered in Vancouver will pay heed to her majesty's generous guidance and permit Fiji to remain in the Commonwealth," he said. Col. Rabuka said he remained at the head of the republic he proclaimed October 7 now that Ratu Ganilau had stood down.

The Royal Press Office announced in Vancouver Thursday that Ratu Ganilau's resignation had been accepted by the queen.

The Commonwealth heads of government meeting (CHOGM) there has been debating the question of Fiji's membership of the Commonwealth, which technically ends with Ratu Ganilau's resignation, severing a 113-year link with the crown.

Ratu Ganilau had refused to recognise the republic proclaimed by Col. Rabuka and maintained that as the queen's representative in Fiji, he was the country's executive authority.

"Now that Ratu Sir Penaia has willingly stepped down I remain at the head of our new republic," Col. Rabuka said in his address.

Col. Rabuka said he would nominate Ratu Ganilau, if he agreed, as president when the Great Council of Chiefs convened to consider the new constitution currently being prepared, expected to be ready in four weeks.

"In the meantime, the country will be governed by my Executive Council of Ministers which will have as its first priority the return of democracy under the new constitution," he said.

The colonel said ministers would work towards reviving Fiji's economy which has been verging on crisis since the military overthrew the elected government of Dr. Timoci Bavadra on May 14. He said they would also be working towards re-establishing social harmony and guaranteeing law and order.

"I will do all in my power to ensure peace and harmony among the people of all races and religions living in Fiji," he said.

Col. Rabuka has said he staged his first coup on May 14 and his subsequent overthrow of the governor-general's Council of Advisers on September 25 to prevent possible violence by indigenous Melanesians fearing they would lose control of their lands and rights to the majority Indian population.

"The path ahead is full of challenges but, with the help of our friends and the determination of all our people, we will overcome these challenges and restore quickly the harmony and democracy which are part of our way of life."

AFP Reports on Ganilau's Resignation

*BK160230 Hong Kong AFP in English 0154 GMT
16 Oct 87*

[By Tim Cribb]

[Text] Suva, Oct 16 (AFP)—A heavy tropical rain soaked the streets of the capital here Friday as Fiji's five-month constitutional and political crisis came to an end with the resignation of Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau as governor-general.

For some, it was the only possible ending to the political crisis that began for this South Pacific nation on May 14 when Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka and 10 soldiers marched into Parliament and ousted the month-old government of Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra.

Dr. Bavadra, leader of the National Federation-Labour Party coalition elected in April after 17 years of Alliance Party rule, would make no comment Friday but spokesman Richard Naidu said that a statement was being prepared.

Mr. Naidu said that Dr. Bavadra was saddened by Ratu Ganilau's resignation but not surprised.

"He believes it was unnecessary to break the 113-year link with the crown," Mr. Naidu said.

Fiji was ceded to the British monarch in 1874 and became an independent member of the Commonwealth in 1970.

Col. Rabuka has said he staged the May 14 coup to prevent bloodshed by an indigenous population fearful that their rights and lands would be usurped by the Indian majority.

Ratu Ganilau attempted to find a political compromise following the coup and had been on the verge of announcing a caretaker government September 25 to lead the country back to civilian rule when Col. Rabuka moved against him and staged a second coup.

The military leader said at the time he did not believe the governor-general was fulfilling the demands of the Great Council of Chiefs for the enshrinement of Melanesian political supremacy in the constitution.

Since then, Col. Rabuka has abrogated the 1970 Constitution and on October 7 proclaimed Fiji a republic.

Ratu Ganilau had maintained from the outset that he was the executive authority in the country as the representative of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II under the 1970 Constitution.

But after discussions with the queen's private secretary Sir William Heseltine Thursday he made his decision and tendered his resignation.

The Royal Press Office released the letter of resignation in Vancouver, where the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) has been discussing the continued membership of Fiji in the Commonwealth.

"Owing to the uncertainty of the political and constitutional situation in Fiji, I have now made up my mind to request Your Majesty to relieve me of my appointment as governor-general with immediate effect," Ratu Ganilau said in the letter.

"My endeavours to preserve constitutional government in Fiji proved in vain, and I can see no alternative way forward," he said.

The press office said the queen had accepted his resignation with regret.

"Her majesty has expressed to him her gratitude for his loyal services and her admiration for his courageous efforts to avert changes to the form of government in Fiji by force," the statement said.

Ratu Ganilau, who was at his ancestral home on the island of Taveuni north of here, would not comment Friday.

A member of his household told *Agence France-Presse* that Ratu Ganilau would not come to the telephone and did not intend to make any statement before his return to the capital Sunday.

Col. Rabuka said here Thursday that he had spoken with Ratu Ganilau and was confident he would relinquish his claim to executive power.

He said he would be nominating Ratu Ganilau as president of the republic when the Great Council of Chiefs was convened to approve the new constitution, which was expected to be ready in about four weeks.

The Great Council is the final traditional authority in Fiji over all matters affecting the indigenous population.

Reaction in the capital Friday to Ratu Ganilau's resignation was mixed and essentially muted.

Former leader of the National Federation Party Siddik Koya told AFP: "It's sad to know that he has quit, but I would not like to comment any further."

Indian community leader Chattar Pal said he did not think the governor-general would have succeeded in fighting his own people.

Ratu Ganilau is one of Fiji's most powerful chiefs under traditional Melanesian authority and was to have been sworn in as one of the three paramount chiefs this month. He is also Col. Rabuka's traditional chief.

"We Indians can only sit back and pray that things will turn out well for us in this country, which our forefathers helped build," Mr. Pal said.

The Indian population in Fiji grew out of the indentured labourers brought from India to work in the sugar cane fields for more than 40 years up until the early 1920's and now slightly outnumbers the indigenous population.

Forestry minister in the interim military government Ratu Sir Josaia Tavaiaqia, who is from the same village as Dr. Bavadra in the main island Viti Levu, said he thought the governor-general had done the right thing.

"He realised that Col. Rabuka was fighting for the Fijians (Melanesians) and for what the Fijians rightly deserve," said Ratu Tavaiaqia.

"The Indians can stay and make as much money as they want to," he said, adding: "Nobody will stop them."

Bomb Blast at Suva Store; No Injuries
BK161031 Hong Kong AFP in English 1025 GMT
16 Oct 87

[Text] Suva, Oct 16 (AFP)—A bomb exploded outside a leading department store here late Friday, breaking windows but reportedly causing no injuries.

The blast shattered the calm in the Fijian capital after the announcement of the resignation of Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau following the military takeover in this South Pacific island nation.

Armed soldiers and police sealed off the area outside the store but declined to give any information about the blast, *Australian Associated Press* (AAP) said.

The bomb exploded about half an hour after the store had closed for the day, AAP said.

The explosion was the third to be reported since Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka's second coup on September 25.

Earlier, a man was killed when a home-made explosive device went off in a car in Suva, and five people were injured when a parcel bomb exploded at Nadi police station.

Over the past 10 days, the country has been calm as people awaited the governor-general's decision.

Travelers Warned About 'False Information'
BK130930 Hong Kong AFP in English 0857 GMT
13 Oct 87

[Text] Suva, Oct 13 (AFP)—Fiji's new Council of Ministers, presided over by military leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, held its first meeting Tuesday [13 October], and issued a warning to Fijians abroad against damaging the country's reputation.

The Council of Ministers, in a statement from the military government's information office, warned that Fijians travelling overseas who damaged the republic's reputation by spreading false information would face stern action from the interim military government.

The Council of Ministers said they had agreed at their first cabinet meeting to consider what action could be taken against Fijians outside the country who "spread false rumours and inaccurate information."

Col. Rabuka chaired the first meeting of the 21-member council appointed after his October 7 proclamation of the South Pacific island nation as a republic, the statement said.

The five-hour meeting was understood to have been wide-ranging, with particular attention being paid to a looming economic crisis in the wake of Col. Rabuka's overthrow of the elected government of Timoci Bavadra on May 14.

At the meeting were 20 ministers, including Col. Rabuka, but the appointed Minister for Indian Affairs Irene Jainarayan was absent after failing to attend a swearing-in ceremony for the Council of Ministers last week.

Mrs. Narayan had told reporters before the ceremony that she had not been officially notified of the appointment to the sensitive portfolio and would have to wait for advice from her party leader, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, when he returned from London Thursday [15 October] after failing to gain an audience with Britain's Queen Elizabeth II.

The Council of Ministers' warning of action against Fijians overseas followed criticism from several prominent citizens of the military government and of the proclamation of a republic.

They were out of the country on September 25 when Col. Rabuka ousted Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau's council of advisors as a caretaker government was about to be formed to take the country back to civilian rule.

Sir Vijay Singh has spoken against Col. Rabuka's republic and his abrogation of the 1970 Constitution, as have several former coalition government ministers in Australia.

Sir Vijay has warned in London that the country could face civil war unless the majority Indian population has a say in any final political solution.

Col. Rabuka wants a new constitution for the Republic of Fiji that guarantees political supremacy for indigenous Melanesians, in effect freeing out the Indian community from government.

Observers here said that one course of action open to the interim military government to silence discussion by Fijians overseas was the seizure of their assets in Fiji.

Vanuatu

Opposition Denies Receiving Funds From French
BK091301 Hong Kong AFP in English 1234 GMT
9 Oct 87

[Text] Sydney, Oct 9 (AFP)—Vanuatu opposition leaders have accused the Lini government of faking a letter which led to the expulsion of French Ambassador Henri Crepin-Leblond, *Australian Associated Press* (AAP) reported from Port Vila Friday.

The French envoy left Vila on Wednesday after being accused of political meddling by Prime Minister Father Walter Lini, who said a letter purportedly signed by Mr. LeBlond and ordering the payment of funds to an official of the opposition Union of Moderate Parties (UMP) was proof of "direct French involvement in the politics of Vanuatu."

AAP quoted UMP General Secretary Maxine Carlot as saying in an interview that the letter was a "fabrication intended to cause trouble for the opposition."

UMP treasurer Willie Jimmy also denied the party had ever received any funds from the French Government and called on Mr. Lini to provide documentary proof.

Mr. Jimmy rejected Mr. Lini's claim that Paris would prefer to see the UMP in government because it supported French policy in the Pacific, pointing out that the

opposition had voted to support the South Pacific nuclear free zone treaty and strongly supported independence for New Caledonia.

The French Government has threatened to review aid worth nearly nine million U.S. dollars to the former Anglo-French condominium following Mr. LeBlond's expulsion.

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